# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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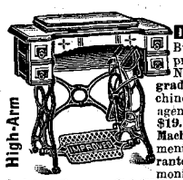


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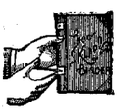

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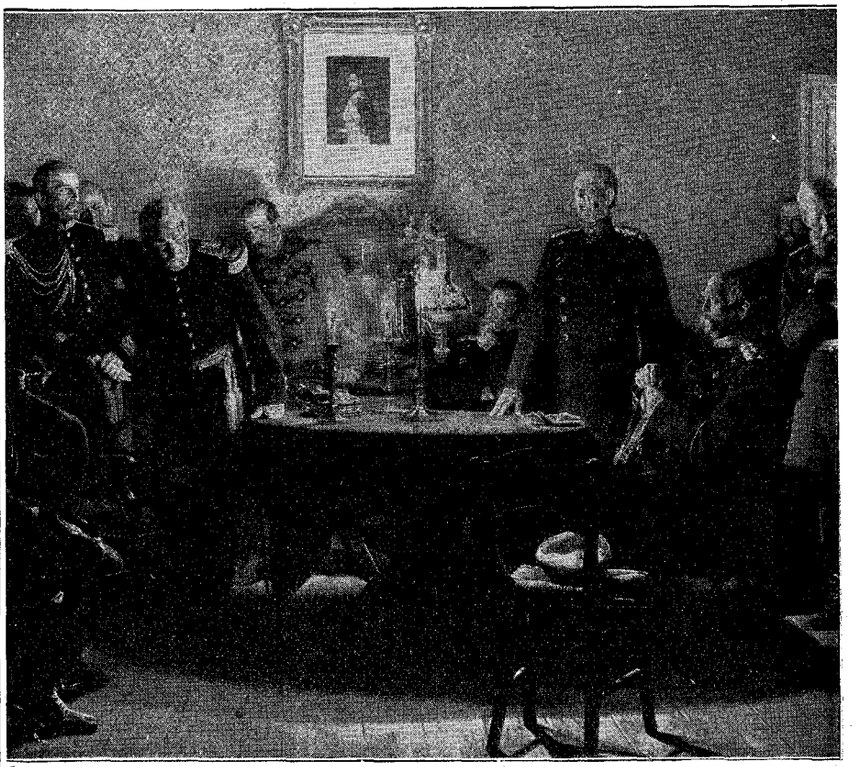

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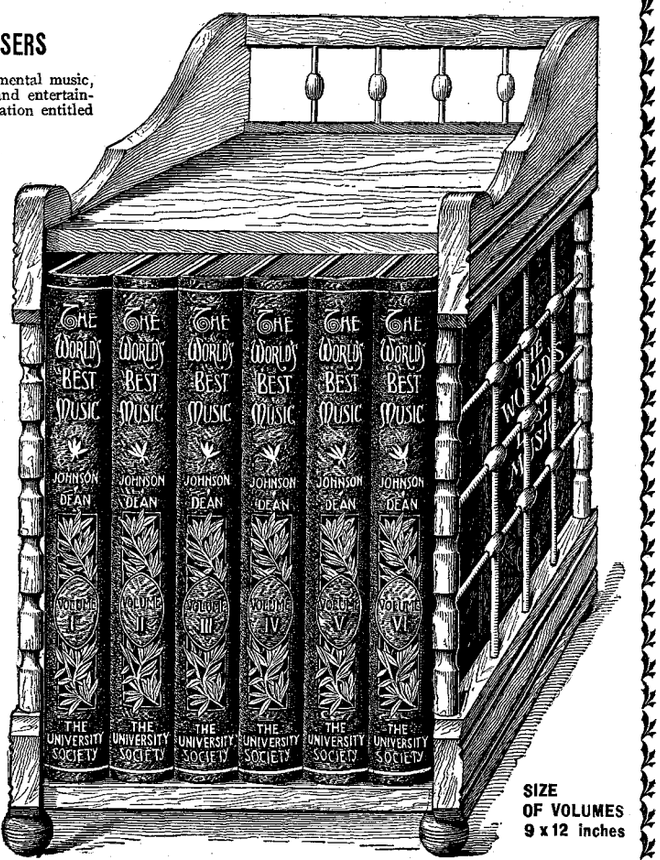


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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### TOLSTOÏ VS. WAR.

INTO the current discussion of the problem of war and militarism the world over, Count Tolstoï has projected the dictum: "The way to do away with war is for those who do not want war, who regard participation in it as a sin, to refrain from fighting." Tolstoï expresses his views at length (*Westminster Gazette*) in answer to these four questions submitted to him by newspapers:

"1. Is war among civilized nations still required by history, law, and progress?

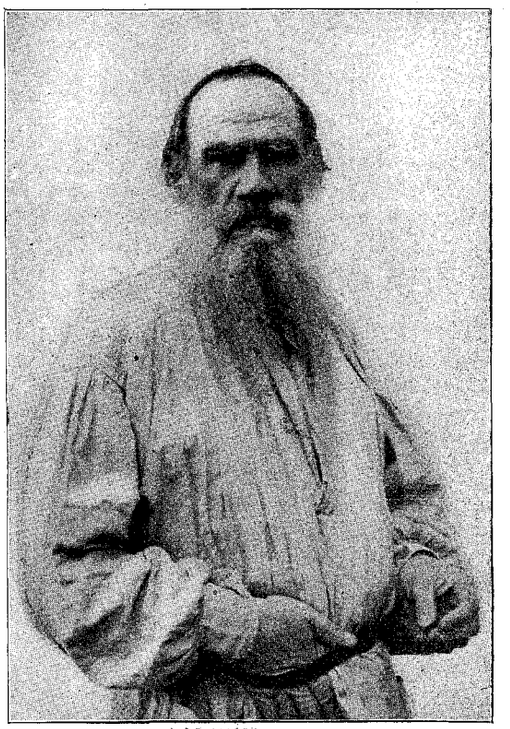
"2. What are the intellectual, moral, physical, economical, and political effects of militarism?

"3. What, in the interests of the world's future civilization, are the solutions which should be adopted in dealing with the grave problems of war and militarism?

"4. What means would most rapidly lead to these solutions?"

Count Tolstoï writes:

"I can not conceal the feelings of disgust, indignation, and even despair which were aroused in me by this letter. Enlightened, sensible, good Christian people who inculcate the principle of love and brotherhood, who regard murder as an awful crime, who, with very few exceptions, are unable to kill an animal—all these people suddenly, under those conditions when these crimes are called war, not only acknowledge the destruction, plunder, and killing of people as right and legal, but themselves contribute toward these plunders and murders, prepare themselves for them, take part in them, are proud of them. In this case always and everywhere one and the same phenomenon repeats itself, viz., that the huge majority of people—all working people—those same people who carry out the blunders and murders, and who bear all the weight of these deeds—neither devise, nor prepare, nor desire them, but take part against them against their will, merely because they are placed in such a position and are so instigated that it appears to them, to each individual, that they would suffer more were they to refuse. Whereas those who devise and prepare for these plunders and murders, and who compel the working people to carry them out, are but an insignificant minority who live in luxury and idleness upon the labor of the workers. This deceit has already been going on for a long time, but lately the insolence of the impostors has reached its extremest development, and the greater part of the products of labor is being taken away from the workers and used for making preparations for



TOLSTOÏ IN GARB OF A MOUJIK.

plundering and killing. In all the constitutional countries of Europe the workers themselves—all, without exception—are called upon to take part in these plunders and murders. International relations are purposely always more and more complicated, which must bring about war; peaceful countries are being ransacked without the least cause; every year, in some place or other, plunders and murders take place, and all live in constant dread of general, mutual robbery and murder. It would seem that the existence of such a phenomenon is due to the fact that huge masses are deluded by the minority to whom this deceit is advantageous, and therefore that the first task of those who are anxious to rid people of these mutual plunders and murders should be to reveal to the masses the delusion under which they are laboring; to point out to them how the deceit is perpetrated, by what means it is being upheld, and how to get rid of it. The enlightened people of Europe, however, do nothing of the kind, but under the pretext of furthering the establishment of peace, they assemble now in one, now in another city of Europe, and, seated at tables with the most serious faces, they deliberate on the question of how best to persuade those brigands who live by their plunder, to give up robbing and become peaceful citizens; and then they put the profound questions: first, as to whether war is still desirable from the standpoint of history, law, and progress (as if such fictions, invented by us, could demand from us deviation from the fundamental moral law of our life); secondly, as to what are the consequences of war (as if there could be any doubt that the consequences of war are always general distress and corruption), and finally, as to how to solve the prob-

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lem of war (as if some difficult problem existed as to how to free deluded people from a delusion which we clearly see)."

To show the weakness of the position which Tolstoï criticizes, he says:

"If a man is given to drink, and I tell him that he himself can leave off drinking and that he must do so, there is a hope that he will listen to me; but if I tell him that his drunkenness is a complicated and difficult problem which we learned men are trying to solve at our meetings, then in all probability he will, while awaiting the solution of this problem, continue to drink. Thus also with the false and refined external, scientific means of abolishing war by international tribunals, arbitration, and similar absurdities, which omit to perceive the most simple, essential, and self-evident method. In order that people who do not want war should not fight, it is not necessary to have either international law, arbitration, international tribunals, or solutions of problems; but what is necessary is merely that people who are subjected to the deceit should awake and free themselves from the spell or enchantment under which they find themselves. The way to do away with war is for those who do not want war, who regard participation in it as a sin, to refrain from fighting. This method has been propagated from the earliest times by Christian writers such as Tertullian and Origen, as well as by the Paulicians, and by their successors, the Mennonites, Quakers, and Herrnhuters. The sin, harmfulness, and senselessness of military service have been written about and exposed in every way by Dymond, Harrison, and, twenty years ago, by Ballou, as well as by myself. The method I have mentioned has been adopted in the past, and of late has been frequently resorted to by isolated individuals in Austria, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, and Russia, as well as by whole societies like the Quakers, Mennonites, and Nazarenes, and recently by the Doukhobortsi, of whom a whole population of 15,000 are now for the third year resisting the powerful Russian Government, and, notwithstanding all the sufferings to which they have been subjected, do not submit to its demands that they should take part in the crimes of military service.

TOLSTOÏ REAPING.

"But the enlightened friends of peace not only refrain from recommending this method, but can not bear the mere mention of it, and when it is brought before them they pretend not to have noticed it, or, if they can not help noticing it, they gravely shrug their shoulders and express their pity for those uneducated and unreasonable men who adopt such an ineffectual, silly method, when such a good one exists—namely, to sprinkle salt on the tail of the bird one wishes to catch, *i.e.*, to persuade the governments, who only exist by violence and deceit, to forsake both the one and the other."

Governments do not desire the settlement of misunderstandings, says Tolstoï; if there be none, they invent some in order to have a pretext to keep up the army on which their power is based. Tribunals and arbitration serve but to divert the attention of the workers and sufferers from "the only method that can deliver them from the slavery to which they are subjected from childhood by patriotism, by the obligation of the oath—with the aid of the mercenary priests of our perverted Christianity—and, lastly, by the fear of punishment." Of patriotism and the oath, Tolstoï says:

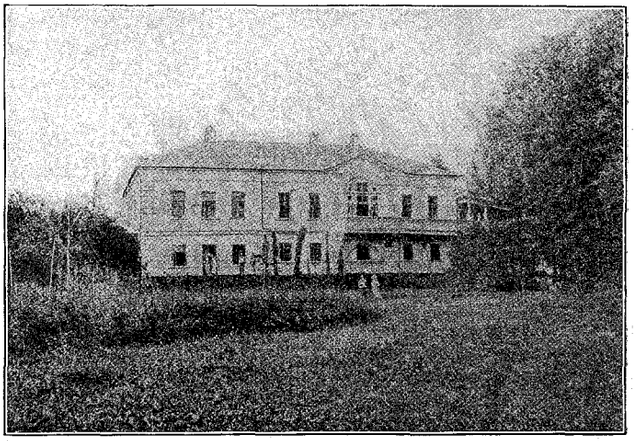
"Nowadays, when close and peaceful relations between the people of different nationalities and governments have been established, the deceit called patriotism (which always claims the preeminence of one state or nationality over the rest, and which is therefore always involving people in useless and pernicious wars) is already too evident to reasonable people of our age for them not to free themselves from it; and the religious deceit of the obligation of the oath (which is distinctly forbidden by that very gospel which the governments profess) is, thank God, ever less and less believed in."

The real obstacle left in the way of Tolstoï's method of refusing to take part in military service, he says, "consists for the great majority of people solely in fear of the punishments which are inflicted by the governments for such refusals. This fear, however, is also only the result of the government deceit, and has no other basis but hypnotism." To quote further:

"The governments may and should fear those who refuse to serve, and, indeed, they are afraid of them because every refusal undermines the prestige of the deceit by which the governments have the people in their power. But those who refuse have no ground whatever to fear a government that demands crimes from them. In refusing military service every man risks much less than he would were he to enter it. The refusal of military service and the punishment—imprisonment, exile—is often only an advantageous insurance of oneself against the dangers of the military service. . . . . .

"Secondly, in refusing military service, every man, however strange it may seem, can yet always count upon not having to undergo any punishment—upon his refusal being that last disclosure of the governments' deceit which will render impossible any further punishment for such a deed; there being then left no sufficiently stupefied people to contribute toward the punishment of one who refuses to participate in their oppression. . . . . .

"Moreover, besides the consideration of advantage, there is yet another reason which should impel every man to refuse military service who is not hypnotized and is conscious of the importance of his actions. No one can help desiring that his life should not be an aimless and useless existence, but that it should be of service to God and man, and yet frequently a man spends his life without finding an opportunity for such service. The summons to accept the military service presents precisely such an opportunity to every man of our time. Every man, in refusing to take part in military service or to pay taxes to a government which uses them for military purposes, is, by this refusal, rendering a great service to God and man, for he is thereby making use of the most efficacious means for furthering the progressive movement of mankind toward that better social order which it is striving after and must eventually attain. But not only is it advantageous to refuse participation in the military service, and not only should the majority of the men of our time so refuse if only they be free from hypnotization; it is, moreover, *impossible* not to refuse. To every man there are certain actions which are morally impossible—as impossible as are certain physical actions. And the promise of slavish obedience to strange and immoral people who consciously have as their object the murder of men is precisely such a morally impossible action to the great majority of men if only they be free from hypnotization. And therefore it is not only advantageous and obligatory on every man to refuse



HOME OF TOLSTOÏ AT POLIANA.

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to participate in the military service, but it is also impossible for him not to do so, if only he be free from the stupefaction of hypnotism."

The question arises, "But what will happen when all people refuse military service, and there is no check nor hold over the wicked, and the wicked triumph, and there is no protection against savage people—against the yellow race—who will come and conquer us?" Tolstoï answers:

"I will say nothing about the fact that as it is the wicked have already for long triumphed, that they are still triumphing, and that while fighting one another they have already for long dominated the Christians so that there is no need to fear what has already been accomplished; nor will I say anything with regard to the dread of the savage yellow race—whom we insistently provoke and instruct in war—that being a mere excuse, and one-hundredth part of the army now kept up in Europe being sufficient for the imaginary protection against them—I will say nothing about all this, because the consideration of the general result for the world from such or such of our actions can not serve as a guide for our conduct and activity.

"To man is given another guide, and that an unfailing one, the guide of his conscience, following which he indubitably knows that he is doing that which he should do. Therefore, all considerations of the danger that threatens every individual who refuses military service, as well as of that which menaces the world in consequence of such refusals—all these are but a particle of that enormous and monstrous deceit in which Christian mankind is enmeshed, and which is being carefully maintained by the governments who exist by the power of this deceit.

"If man act in accordance with that which is dictated to him by his reason, his conscience, and his God, only the very best can result for himself as well as for the world.

"People complain of the evil conditions of life in our Christian world. But is it possible for it to be otherwise, when all of us acknowledge not only that fundamental divine law proclaimed some thousands of years ago, 'Thou shalt not kill,' but also the law of love and brotherhood of all men, and when, notwithstanding this, every man in our European world practically disavows this fundamental divine law, acknowledged by him, and at the command of president, emperor, or minister, of Nicholas or William, arrays himself in an idiotic costume, takes an instrument of murder, and says, 'Here I am, ready to injure, ruin, or kill any one I am ordered to'?"

The article closes with an exhortation to the sufferers to disbelieve their deceivers and to exercise their individual freedom to obey conscience:

"It is only necessary for you to awake in order to realize all the whole horror and insanity of that which you have been and are doing, and, having realized this, to cease that evil which you yourselves abhor, and which is ruining you. If only you were to refrain from the evil which you yourselves detest, those ruling impostors, who first corrupt and then oppress you, would of themselves naturally vanish like owls before the daylight, and then would be established those new, human, brotherly conditions of life for which Christendom—weary of suffering, exhausted by deceit, and lost in insolvable contradictions—is longing."

Photo by Davis & Sanford.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

## DEATH OF "THE DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY."

VARINA ANNE JEFFERSON DAVIS, daughter of the late Jefferson Davis, and familiarly known to the newspaper-reading public as "Winnie" Davis, "the Daughter of the Confederacy," died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., September 18. She was born in 1864 in the "white house" at Richmond, Va., and after the stormy experiences of the war went to Germany and France to study. She returned to live with her father at Beauvoir, Miss., and upon her *début* in New Orleans society, Gen. John B. Gordon gave her the title of "Daughter of the Confederacy" which clung to her through life. She is said to have broken off an engagement because of a desire to maintain her father's name. In recent years Miss Davis took up literary work; and two novels written by her, "The Veiled Doctor" and "A Romance of Summer Seas," have been published. Mrs. Davis, who still survives, gracefully accepted the proffer, from the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of an escort for the remains of her daughter to the train at Narragansett Pier. Robert E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, had charge of the funeral ceremonies at Richmond, Va.

In referring to her life the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* says: "She was a brilliant and worthy illustration of Southern womanhood." The Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"Whenever she appeared it was as a queen, and no queen ever held her regal sway with so royal a grace. Declining marriage in order that she might bear the name of her honored father, she became at once the idol of her people, who loved her for her sweet personality, for her family name, and for her cause. Passing into the deep valley, her memory will live in the hearts of her people, and her name will take its place as one of the few not born to die."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* says:

"Those who fought in the lost cause, of which her father was the leader, will be joined in their mourning by those who were victors in that great conflict, but not unforgiving in these days, when the roses of peace clamber over the broken cannon of war. Miss Winnie Davis was not a part of the civil strife in her time or her wishes. She cherished the work of her father as one who believed he was right, and she honored her country, that she knew made no mistake."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* says:

"Appropriately christened the 'Daughter of the Confederacy' by one of the leaders of the Confederate armies, she was adopted as such by the soldiers and people of the Southern States, and after the death of her honored and beloved father, around her gentle and gracious personality clustered the profoundest and tenderest sentiments of his people and hers. No one had ever shared her high place with her except the daughter of Stonewall Jackson, and after the sudden and deeply deplored death of the latter, the 'Daughter of the Confederacy' was everywhere received, honored, and beloved as the one personal representative of the nation whose brief, glorious history was so closely identified with her name.

"The last bright link between the dreamful past and the practical present was broken when Winnie Jefferson Davis died in a strange land last Sunday, and the fair 'Daughter of the Confederacy' passed over the river to join the hosts of brave and devoted men who gave their lives in vain to establish the Southern Confederacy among the proud nations of the world."

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ADMIRAL CERVERA AND HIS OFFICERS—SURVIVORS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

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## ADMIRAL CERVERA AND HIS OFFICERS; SURVIVORS OF THE SPANISH FLEET (KEY).

1. Admiral Cervera. 2. Father Kautz. 3. Captain Eulate. 4. Commodore Paredes. 5. Commander Roldan. 6. Lieutenant-Commander Carlier. 7. Lieutenant-Commander Vazquez. 8. Lieutenant Boado. 9. Lieutenant Ceron. 10. Lieutenant Goni. 11. Captain Bardo (marines). 12. Lieutenant Chiqueri. 13. Lieutenant Cervera. 14. Lieutenant-Commander Quiroga. 15. Lieutenant Ojeda. 16. Paymaster Cabanillas. 17. Lieutenant Calvo. 18. Lieutenant-Commander Marina. 19. Lieutenant-Commander Aznar. 20. Midshipman Torres. 21. Lieutenant Moreno. 22. Midshipman Quesada. 23. Midshipman Benitez. 24. Midshipman Barreda. 25. Lieutenant Alcal. 26. Lieutenant Suanzes. 27. Lieutenant Sobrini. 28. Lieutenant Paredes. 29. Captain Baleato (marines). 30. Lieutenant Arancibia. 31. Lieutenant Manjon. 32. Lieutenant Servet. 33. Paymaster Mellado. 34. Lieutenant Castaneda. 35. Lieutenant Carrasco. 36. Chief Engineer Cuenca. 37. Lieutenant Lengo. 38. Lieutenant-Commander Llanos. 39. Lieutenant Armijo. 40. Captain Espinosa (marines). 41. Assistant Engineer Garcia. 42. Lieutenant La Cierva. 43. Lieutenant Sagrera. 44. Midshipman Velasco. 45. Midshipman Obertin. 46. Midshipman De La Vega. 47. Lieutenant Escribano. 48. Midshipman Manjon. 49. Lieutenant Marra. 50. Lieutenant Bazos. 51. Lieutenant Meer. 52. Chief Engineer Rey. 53. Chief Engineer Bonet. 54. Midshipman Munoz. 55. Lieutenant Navarro. 56. Lieutenant Nardiz. 57. Lieutenant Calvar. 58. Lieutenant Pobil. 59. Lieutenant Berdejo. 60. Lieutenant Mila. 61. Lieutenant Cavanillas. 62. Lieutenant Imaz.

## A REMARKABLE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE "Bridgeport mystery," so-called, has occasioned a great deal of comment in the newspapers concerning the worth of testimony and of circumstantial evidence in general. The dismembered body of a young woman, found in a pond near Bridgeport, Conn., had already been the subject of seven different identifications, when a Mr. Perkins, the father of another missing girl, came from Middleboro and positively identified her body, in stature, development, color of eyes and hair, features, teeth, etc., as that of his daughter, whose absence from home seemed to be accounted for by all the circumstances of the case. This identification satisfied the authorities, for not only were birth-marks and chicken-pox scars located, but a dentist corroborated the father's description of teeth filled and missing. The coroner gave up the body and Mr. Perkins took it with him on the train for home, only to find when he reached there that his daughter had returned alive before him, accompanied by a young man around whom, to all appearances, a fateful chain of circumstantial evidence had been forged in connection with the mystery.

**Human Testimony.**—"Nothing goes further away from the truth than perfect logic started on the wrong road. . . . Nothing was assumed that was not assumed with good reason, that was not, indeed, the only assumption consistent with known facts, and if Miss Perkins had continued missing nothing but the strongest kind of direct evidence in rebuttal could have shaken the public conviction about the murder and the murderer. It is somewhat startling to think how innocent people may be at the mercy of circumstantial evidence. And they are at its mercy not merely through imperfections in the logical chain which prosecutors are likely to ignore and jurymen to forget, but through the absolute falsity of a flawless sequence confirmed by many unimpeachable facts. One of those unimpeachable facts may be unimpeachable without being a fact. Then the more flawless the chain of circumstances, the more clearly it is confirmed by positive evidence, the more certain will be the wrong conclusion.

"Somebody will say that this shows circumstantial evidence to be untrustworthy. Not so. It is the direct evidence which is at fault. . . . It is the statement of the eye-witness rather than of the logician that the mistake teaches us to doubt. The eyes and ears and memory, even of the most honest men, are not to be trusted over much.

"The Perkins case may be thought too remarkable as a coincidence to be regarded as an example of faulty observation. Yet it is scarcely credible that two persons were ever so utterly alike as Miss Perkins and the Bridgeport victim are reputed to be. The many false identifications of every unknown corpse which is called to public attention shows the untrustworthiness of discoveries of likeness in dead people. Such likenesses are as much the work of imagination as is the common seeing of resemblance in a baby's face to dozens of its relatives, and for much the same reason. The baby is expected to resemble its aunts and cousins, and it does. The person in search of a missing acquaintance expects to find him at the morgue, and expectation is the beginning of conviction. The hidden marks do not yield readily to such explanation. Yet even in marks one often finds what he looks for. A slight scar on the forehead is not uncommon, and, while it is probable that no two sets of teeth have exactly identical filling, general resemblance is to be expected. Soft fillings best fit certain teeth, while gold suits others, and two persons having those teeth filled would probably have jaws enough alike so that a dentist describing one piece of work would seem to be making a remarkable identification of the other jaw. And then it is to be remembered that the antecedent identification from likeness and the belief that the missing girl was the dead girl naturally tended to make observers on finding anything resembling the described markings on the body notice the likeness and not notice the difference. Every tendency was in the direction of identification and the counter evidence had no bearing. So we can not believe that the Bridgeport case offers any wonderful coincidence. It simply reiterates the old truth that the human mind follows the line of least resistance, believes what it is easy to believe, and, except after the most careful training, can not be trusted either to observe or report its observations with accuracy."—*The Tribune, New York.*

**"Officially Dead, Yet Alive."**—"It is a law of nature that no two human beings are exactly alike. Differences may be found in twins having a remarkable resemblance to each other. In death, however, these differences between persons who look strangely alike may be quickly obliterated, especially in bodies that have undergone decomposition because of exposure, while the marks of resemblance by chance may, as in this case, grow more conspicuous. Aside from that, however, it is most extraordinary that the head of the dead girl taken from Yellow Mill pond should have had all the birth-marks and the chicken-pox marks, and, to crown all, the same kind of teeth-fillings as the real Grace Perkins. We feel, sure that, had the two women been seen together in life, they could have been easily distinguished from each other by various characteristics of person, and, of course, in life the obscure birth-marks, pox-marks, and filling would never have been recognizable. But, with one of them dead, under such peculiar circumstances, we now can see how the remarkable similarity in the small, obscure points of their respective persons should have become the main and controlling factors of comparison and differentiation between the known and the unknown.

"On its moral side the case is no less interesting. Miss Grace Perkins has suddenly become enmeshed in a strange tangle of circumstances extremely uncomfortable to her. We never should have heard of her, and her character might never have been placed under the terrible calcium of public notoriety, had it not been for the strange resemblance to her of a murdered woman's head. If injustice has been done this woman, the circumstances have been most cruel. The number of skeletons, too, that such a case flaunts suddenly before the public eye is melancholy. 'Who is the woman that lies dead?' The question is flashed over a continent. Alas for her who has mysteriously disappeared and can not be accounted for! The finger of suspicion follows her down relentlessly."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

**One of the Many Cases of Mistaken Identity.**—"This remarkable case is but one of many involving mistaken identity. Indeed, in almost every instance where an unknown corpse is found, there is some person who at first recognizes it, but is subsequently forced, by overwhelming circumstances, to confess his error. Parents often commit such blunders. This is well instanced by the fact that in the Bridgeport case the woman's corpse was identified as that of five different persons. Mrs. Stamford, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., positively asserted that the body was that

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of her daughter, but her claims appear to have been quickly discredited by those of Mr. Perkins.

"The most peculiar part about these mistakes is the fact that in almost every case the erring persons really have good reasons to justify their conclusions. They are led astray rather by coincidences than lack of penetration.

"The famous Cluverius case, which has so dark a place in the criminal history of Virginia, furnished several examples of this tendency toward mistaking the identity of the dead, and so also did the Jeter Philipps case.

"Strange to say, the remains of women always appear to give more trouble in this respect than those of men. It may be, however, that they attract more of public attention, and thus increase the chances for blunders."—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

"Had Grace Perkins disappeared of her own volition, the evidence in the case was strong enough to hang Charles Bourne, the man she was engaged to, as high as Holmes. Who would have believed the young man's story if he had returned to the town alone? With the identified body and his known intimacy with the girl, any tyro of a detective could have filled in the gaps with sufficient material to make a convincing story out of it. An ordinary jury would not have hesitated. This is only one more instance of the fact that circumstantial evidence is not always to be relied upon."—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

**Identifications That Prove Nothing.**—"As for identifying a dead body by mere inspection of the features, that may be said to be impossible or at least highly uncertain. The facial contour changes altogether with death, as every one knows. The muscles first relax and then become rigid. The eyes are sunken. The skin assumes the hue of death and either falls in wrinkles or becomes tightly stretched. The nose 'spreads out,' so to speak. The lips recede. The whole appearance of the countenance changes with the extinction of the vital spark. The personality, the intelligence are gone and nothing but clay remains. Let any one compare the pictures of famous men with their death-masks and note the difference.

"It is not remarkable, therefore, that the corpse of the Bridgeport victim still remains unidentified [It has since been again identified, and this time with small chance of a mistake.—*Editor* LITERARY DIGEST.]—for the various identifications of course prove nothing at all. Indeed, it will be remarkable if the identity of the body is ever established, unless the assassin shall be captured and made to confess. The immersion of the corpse in the water lessened the probability of identification. The lapse of time is rendering it less likely every day.

"Unless light comes from an unexpected source, the Bridgeport case will be added to the thousand and one mysteries which have defied efforts of justice. Like a good many ancient sayings, 'murder will out' is not justified by human history. All murder does not out, and even when it does we know that the murderer escapes fully as often as he suffers."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

**Kinds of Evidence.**—"Nearly all evidence on which conviction is based is either positive or circumstantial, and there are more errors about the former than the latter. While persons may be mistaken or may tell untruths about events, events themselves, if they can be proved, are always unimpeachable. Take the case of a man who claims to have been injured while going across the bridge on a trolley-car. He might swear to the number of the car on a particular line and also to the exact time when he believed the accident occurred. But there is a mechanism on the bridge which automatically tells whether a car did pass at the time specified, and there are disinterested men watching that mechanism and duplicating its functions. The union of the circumstantial evidence of the mechanism with the personal evidence of the caretakers would be regarded as stronger than the mere personal impression of the individual.

"There is probably not on record a more marvelous instance of mistaken identity than the Bridgeport tragedy presents, but the evidence should not be held to turn against anything but identification. It shows the inadvisability of trusting to it in cases where life is imperiled, trusting to it exclusively, but it does not impair the value and validity of circumstantial evidence in general. All it proves is that as much of circumstantial evidence as depended upon identification of the body was at fault."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

## ARMY INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

A COMMISSION of nine has been secured by the President to conduct an investigation of army administration during the war. As finally made up last week the commission consists of Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa (chairman); Maj.-Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, retired, Ohio; Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, United States army, District of Columbia; ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont; ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania; Col. Charles Denby, Indiana; Col. J. A. Sexton, Illinois; Capt. Evan P. Howell, Georgia, and Dr. Phineas S. Conner, Ohio.

The first announcements of the scope of the inquiry stated that the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical departments were to be investigated. The President, however, in giving instructions to the assembled commissioners, is reported to have said:

"There has been in many quarters severe criticism of the conduct of the war with Spain. Charges of criminal neglect of the soldiers in camp and field and hospital and in transports have been so persistent that, whether true or false, they have made a deep impression upon the country. It is my earnest desire that you shall thoroughly investigate these charges and make the fullest examination of the administration of the War Department in all of its branches, with the view to establishing the truth or falsity of these accusations. I put upon you no limit to the scope of your investigation. Of all departments connected with the army I invite the closest scrutiny and examination, and shall afford every facility for the most searching inquiry. The records of the War Department and the assistance of its officers shall be subject to your call.

"I can not impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough and complete that your report, when made, will fix the responsibility for any failure or fault by reason of neglect, incompetency, or maladministration upon the officers and bureaus responsible therefor—if it be found that the evils complained of have existed.

"The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not the citizens who so promptly responded to the call of duty have been neglected or misused or maltreated by the Government to which they so willingly gave their services. If there have been wrongs committed, the wrongdoers must not escape conviction and punishment."

So many prominent persons declined to accept places on this commission that numerous journals advised an abandonment of the volunteer-commission plan, leaving the work to Congress later on. Special criticism has been directed, too, against Col. J. A. Sexton of the commission, who is commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and who is quoted by the New York *Sun* as saying:

"The work of the commission will be difficult and unpleasant. It will be a case of you are damned if you do and damned if you don't. I would rather be relieved from the commission, but as the President requested me to serve I will do so.

"Secretary Alger's statements in defense of himself and the heads of the bureaus of his department may have been unpopular and ill advised, but I believe them true, nevertheless. Perhaps there was some mismanagement in the handling of such a large army of untrained men, but most of the charges against the administration of Secretary Alger are rot, pure and simple. I believe the people after a second thought will realize that they have treated Secretary Alger unjustly. If we had had the enterprising journalists during the four years of the Civil War that we have now, the same state of affairs, if not worse, would have been found to exist.

"Secretary Alger recently said that many deaths among the volunteers had resulted from homesickness. A great many people laughed at that, but I believe it. I was a victim myself of that melancholy ailment during the Civil War, and I can state that it is enough to kill any one. Had the volunteers who enlisted to fight Spain recalled General Sherman's famous words, they would have known that war was hell, and that its hardships, and not a picnic, confronted them."

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The prevalent differences of opinion expressed concerning the commission and its work are illustrated by two quotations. The New York *Evening Post* says:

"There are a good many things that might be said about the committee of volunteers which the President is getting together to investigate the conduct of the war; but probably what strikes people most is the fact that all the best men asked to serve refuse. The committee has no real power; it can not make anybody testify, or protect him after he has testified; it has no way of compelling the production of papers. In the present condition of the public temper, possibly even an impotent commission could find out something if it were headed by such men as General Schofield, General Weld of Massachusetts, and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith of this city, and supposing it to be understood that the truth were really desired by the Administration. . . . . .

"When you investigate yourself, you usually take all the precautions possible to make the investigation turn out a success; one of the most obvious ways is to deter witnesses who are known to have important adverse testimony to give from coming forward. This accounts for the talk about removing or retiring General Miles. It is a threat, wherever it comes from, to prevent his testifying. He is the chief witness for the prosecution, and his testimony has been virtually given to the public, so that we know what he would say. He is at once warned not to appear. It must be remembered that the dangerous witnesses, the experts, the men who know what a camp is, and what war is, and what is the duty of those who have soldiers' lives in their charge, are almost all in the regular army. These, from General Miles down, are the dangerous witnesses. What a raw recruit, or officer, testifies about army mismanagement is easily met by the reply that the hardships and suffering of which he complains are nothing more than the usual incidents of army life. No one can prove the truth of the charges but professional military men, the future of every one of whom is greatly dependent on the favor of those to whom an exculpation is essential.

"Under these circumstances, we might expect the result of the President's efforts to get together a board of honor, to be exactly what we see—the refusal to serve of those whose service would alone give the inquiry character, and acceptance by those who will give it none. There is hardly one of them who is worth his salt for such a purpose, and the one or two who are, are certainly not to be congratulated on their position; for the one practical effect that the whole business seems likely to have is to damage the reputation of all who have anything to do with it. It deepens the mystery which surrounds the President's mind and character, and which is explained by his admirers and henchmen as due to 'statesmanship.'"

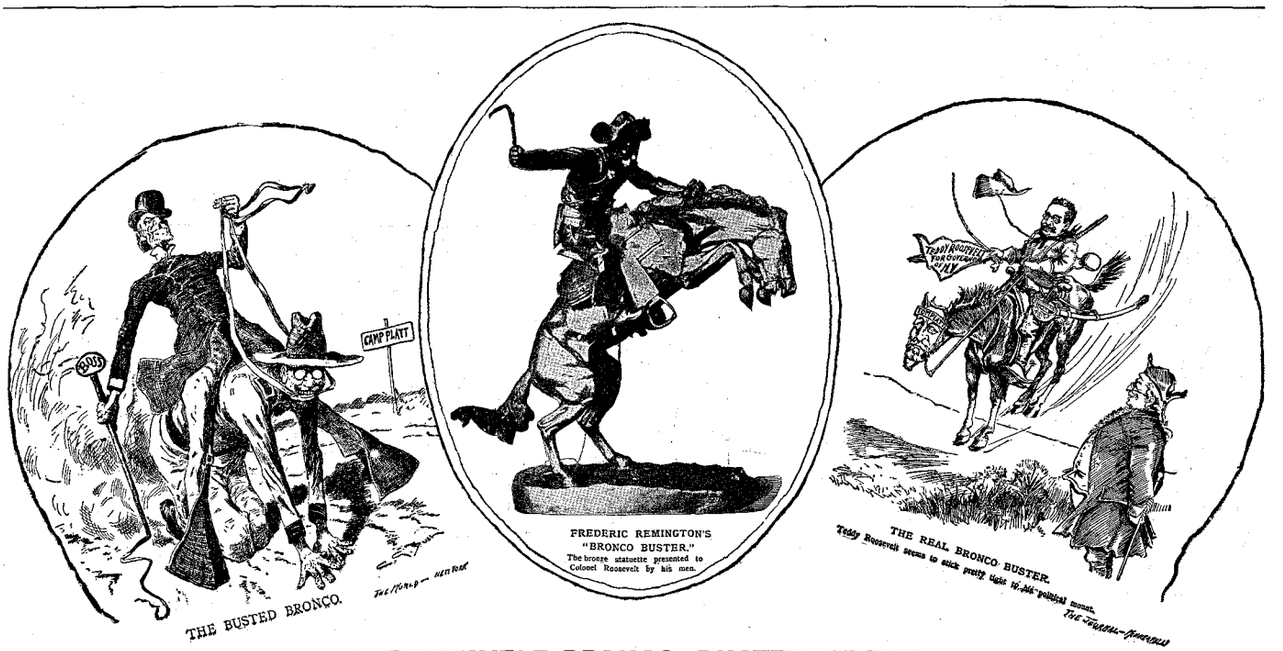
The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The commission to investigate the conduct of the three chief bureaus of the War Department, which organized in Washington yesterday, will justify its proposal, appointment, existence, and work by its report. The busy efforts for two weeks past to discredit its acts and operation will be forgotten. They are part of the political game of the day, and like all such by-plays will fade and dissolve with the election. The substantial results of a dispassionate inquiry into the working of the vital staff departments of the army will long remain and should bear lasting fruit in the reorganization of the administrative machinery, both of the War Department and the army. . . . . .

"The first grave issue involved is whether the alleged neglect is inseparable from war or preventable, and we do not believe that there is a soldier living who knows the men who would not unhesitatingly take the opinion and judgment of General Dodge, General Beaver, and General McCook as to whether war conditions or mismanagement are responsible for specific shortcomings. The Grand Army holds to-day more men who have seen war fivefold over than the muster-rolls of the army organized for the Spanish war, and the just opinion of the private soldier of 1861 will be accurately mirrored by Col. J. A. Sexton. Captain E. P. Howell brings the experience of Confederate service. Gen. J. M. Wilson is at the head of the ablest corps in the army, a corps altogether independent both of the line and of the staff corps engaged in supply, and his trained military judgment guarantees professional knowledge to the army and to the public. Dr. Phineas T. Coffin [Conner?] has a position in medicine which gives his inquiry and verdict weight, while ex-Minister Denby and Governor Woodbury are both men of wide affairs, familiar with their conduct. Besides their military experience General Dodge has won a success in business and General McCook in law which is an earnest of the successful performance of the task on which they entered yesterday.

"Resignations and refusals have undoubtedly clouded the opening and the organization of the commission, but if these names had been originally announced they would have been instantly accepted as promising an impartial, skilled, and satisfactory investigation. Nor is the inability to compel testimony of consequence when the President stands behind the commission, and there is no crime alleged and no corrupt transaction charged even by the most sensational of journals. There was much of this at the opening of the last war. The problem to-day is to decide instead whether the hurt, harm, and hardships of the war were preventable, and if preventable whether they are due, and in which part of the military machine, to maladministration or to malorganization.

"Such an investigation demands only ability, experience, technical knowledge, and an honest and energetic purpose. These the War Commission has, and its inquiry and report will prove both the value of its work and the wisdom of its creation and selection."

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## FREIGHT RATES AND GRAIN PRICES.

FROM statistics in a pamphlet, compiled by H. T. Newcomb and issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, setting forth the changes in the rates of charge for railway and other transportation sources during the past thirty years, the New York *Financier* collates the following figures "to show how the Populist talk that the railroads have been the oppressor of the farmer and eaten up all his possible profits by excessive freight rates, has disregarded the truth." We quote:

"First we give a table showing the relative decline in the price of the more important grains in various years since 1870, and the fall in freight rates in the same period. The figures are based on the average prices of the six years between 1867 and 1872, which are taken as a standard of 100. The figures follow:

| | 1870 | 1877 | 1885 | 1896 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn | 102 | 72 | 67 | 44 |
| Wheat | 87 | 98 | 71 | 67 |
| Oats | 102 | 74 | 75 | 49 |
| Rye | 91 | 71 | 72 | 51 |
| Hay | 107 | 72 | 74 | 56 |
| Tobacco | 103 | 70 | 83 | 65 |
| Freight rates | 103 | 70 | 55 | 44 |

"It will be seen that the decline in freight rates has been greater than in any of the grains. If 1897 and 1898 figures were included, the disparity would be much greater, for railroad rates have tumbled disastrously in these years, while the grains have gained in prices. Comparing 1896 with prices in 1867, the railroad freight rate decreased 23 per cent. more than the price of wheat and 12 per cent. more than that of hay. How the farmer has benefited at the cost of the railroad security-holders is also told by other figures. In a comparison of export prices for grains and freight rates it is shown how much more violent the fall in the latter has been. For instance, the railroad ton-mile rate on wheat between Chicago and New York has been cut in half since 1886, falling from 8.71 cents to 4.35 cents, but the export price of wheat in the same time fell off only 12 cents, or about 14 per cent. as against the 50-per-cent. reduction in freight rates.

"How much greater the decline in freight rates has been than in agricultural prices is shown by the statistics given below of the number of bushels of wheat and corn carried between New York and Chicago for the price of one bushel, in several of the last thirty years:

| | Wheat. | Corn. |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 5.77 | 4.94 |
| 1870 | 7.54 | 5.84 |
| 1877 | 10.41 | 5.95 |
| 1885 | 14.65 | 10.04 |
| 1897 | 17.24 | 8.18 |

"Nothing can show better the heavy falling-off in transportation charges as compared with grain prices than these figures. It will be seen that in 1867 the equivalent of one bushel out of every 5.77 bushels arriving at New York for export was taken by the transportation agencies as compensation for their services in hauling the wheat from Chicago. In 1897 the railroad rate absorbed only the equivalent of one in every 17.24 bushels of wheat. Grain prices have varied a good deal in the last twenty-five years, but the freight rate has steadily fallen, both actually and relatively. The farmers had nearly three times as many bushels of wheat carried in 1896 for the one bushel paid the railroads, as in 1867.

"The charges for carrying a ton of freight one mile and per passenger per mile for various years since 1867 are given below:

| | Freight per ton mile. | Pass. rate per mile. |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 1.925 | 1.994 |
| 1868 | 1.810 | 2.164 |
| 1871 | 1.789 | 2.632 |
| 1877 | 1.286 | 2.458 |
| 1885 | 1.011 | 2.216 |
| 1896 | .806 | 2.019 |

"The decline in the freight rate in thirty years is thus shown to be over 58 per cent., while wheat prices in the same period have fallen only 18 per cent. It will be seen that the passenger rate shows a higher figure in 1896 than in 1867, but the rate in that year was exceptional. Comparing with 1868, the actual cost of passenger travel has been reduced 23 per cent., and the facilities and comfort provided can not be compared with the conditions of thirty years ago.

"The greater loss sustained by the railroads in the decline of prices is thus very conclusively proven."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PEACE COMMISSION.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

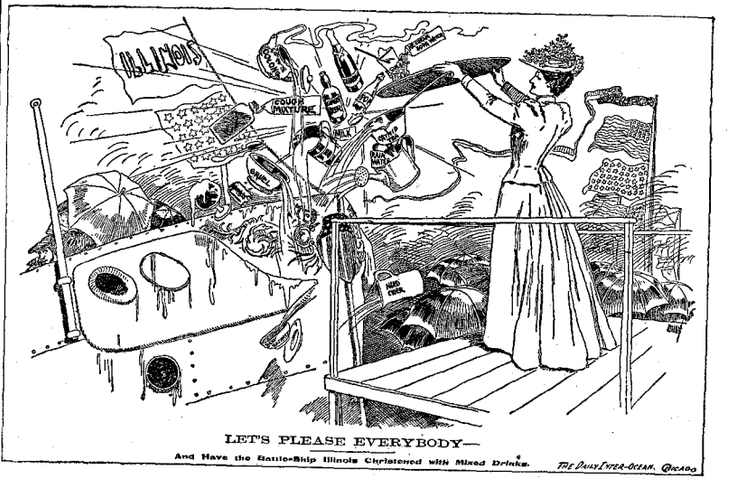
WHAT'S the matter with having a parade up Broadway of the war critics? —*The Press, New York.*

THERE is an elevated pinnacle of fame waiting for the inventor who will produce smokeless soft coal.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

YU LI is the name of Li Hung Chang's successor. He seems reasonably well fixed, so far as name goes, for diplomacy.—*The Times, Richmond.*

A KANSAS woman says "Hardtack nicely browned over a slow fire, and served hot with melted cheese, is excellent." Pshaw! Why didn't our soldier boys think of that?—*The Times, Richmond.*

RESIDENTS of Ponce are changing the pronunciation of the name of the town to one-syllable "Ponce," because that's United States, and they want to be like us. At the same time people of the United States are changing their pronunciation to "Pon-tha," because that's Spanish, and they want to appear well educated.—*The Courant, Hartford.*



LET'S PLEASE EVERYBODY—
And Have the Battle-Ship Illinois Christened with Mixed Drinks.

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# LETTERS AND ART.

## A GREAT FRENCH WRITER AND HIS DEBT TO AMERICANS.

ABOUT fifteen years ago there came to Paris a man who wrote verses over the name of Stephen Mallarmé and got them printed in obscure journals. Soon the critics began to drag them forth, writes Mr. Vance Thompson, and to toss and gore them to pieces. The author was roared at, as if he had been the beast of the Apocalypse. It became fashionable to gird at Mallarmé.

But Mallarmé went his way. He made no concessions to popularity. Little by little he gained disciples in Germany and the United States, as well as France, and in 1896 he received a splendid public recognition. He was named *Poëte des Poëtes*, by the acclaim of all the poets of France. Men as diverse in their literary appreciation as Coppée and Retté agreed in their admiration of Mallarmé. Pilgrims to Paris visited him as they visited Victor Hugo. He has been for several years the most discussed and the most conspicuous man of letters in France. And now this much-maligned and much-lauded writer has died.

We quote from what Mr. Thompson has to say of him in *Criterion*:

"Mallarmé was a frugal and painful writer. He left no great bulk of work. No more than Botticelli, no more than Bach will he ever be popular. And yet I do not believe that any one has had a greater—a more tyrannical—influence on the young artistic generation than has he. When naturalism was most triumphant he stood out against it. Indeed he was the incarnation of the literary revolt against the debasing realism that made Zola and destroyed Maupassant. He began with the Parnassians, but he went far beyond them. As patiently as Gautier he chiseled his verses, but to each verse he gave—as it were—a second intention. It is not quite easy to get at the heart of his mystery, but his theory may, I think, be explained in this way. He held, then, that each verse should be at once a plastic image, the expression of a thought and a philosophic symbol; and it should be, as well, a musical phrase and a part, also, of the entire melody that made up the poem.

"'Without a musical education,' he said once, 'you would not pretend to understand a Beethoven symphony or a Mozart sonata. Why, then, without any education in the technic of poetry should one pretend to understand poetry?'

"This remark, I think, gives a deeper insight into Mallarmé's theory of poetry than I could give by pages of exegesis. He made poetry music. If Euclid was the man of lines, Mallarmé was the man of verbal sonorities. His fervor for the word was such that he came to look upon objects merely for the beauty of the word that represented them. The music of vowels, the exquisite dissonances of diphthongs fascinated him. He has always reminded me of the rhetors of Alexandria and dying Rome. Like Apollonius, like Kallimachus he was a lover of the naked word—the word that glistened and rustled. He would have understood the enthusiasm of the Scotch housewife for that 'blessed word Mesopotamia.'"

Mallarmé's early verse, says Mr. Thompson farther, is readily comprehended. "Herodiade," with all its common rhythms, usual images, and sweet music, might have been written by Swinburne. Mallarmé, who was a professor of English at College Rollin, was, indeed, a student of Swinburne; but, his main debt is due to two Americans—Emerson and Poe. We quote Mr. Thompson farther:

"His perfect sonnets, like on the tomb of Edgar Poe, that on Wagner, poems like 'Les Fleurs' and 'Eventail,' and the eclogue I have mentioned, are sure of literary longevity. Yet I should not be surprised were his translation of Poe's poems his best prophylactic to oblivion. He has given an exact transcript of Poe's thought and has echoed all his haunting music. Among his other prose works is an admirable essay on 'Vathek,' which Beckford claimed (tho it is thought he lied) was originally written in French. Of his prose I think it may be said that it has all the vices. It is tortured and hectic and dark. It twists and turns upon itself like a wounded snake. It seems deep—often, I fear—merely because it is muddy."

Mallarmé's private life, unlike Verlaine's, was very beautiful. His poems are moral or immoral as a cloud or singing stream. He lived quietly and was hard to see, but he was a rare friend to those who gained his friendship. He was a friend of the Goncourts, he loved Daudet, he appreciated Zola, and the most magnificent tribute laid upon poor Villiers de l'Isle Adam's tomb was Mallarmé's funeral oration. Of the indebtedness of other artists to him Mr. Thompson writes:

"In the days when in France it was a crime against patriotism to praise Wagner, Mallarmé not only defended his work, but defended it with the prescience of one who foresaw its tendency. He fought for Manet, Rodin, and Degas, when every man's hand was against them. He discovered Chéret. He introduced Maeterlinck to fame. Americans will not willingly forget that it was due to Mallarmé that Whistler's masterpiece—the portrait of his mother—found a home in the Luxembourg."

Mr. Thompson concludes:

"Mallarmé was not the initiator of a new poetry—like Walt Whitman. He was the last and most perfect of an old school. He merely pushed to their extreme consequences the principles which all the great French poets since the Renaissance had admitted and, indeed, championed. He followed more closely what he called the 'instinct of elusive rhythms'; he discerned more plainly the occult, significant, and mysterious symbol *qui habite le commun*; and that is all."

## LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.

A MARKED change is taking place in the methods of education as regards the study of literature. Instruction in this branch is extending from the advanced classes to the kindergarten, and to-day the teacher tells the child of six the old story of Achilles which he told a dozen years ago only to the advanced student in Greek, and the child is more interested than ever the young man was. Yet even now the great necessity of literature for children has not been generally recognized in the systems of public education.

Richard Burton, writing upon this subject for *The North American Review* (September), points out what sort of literature children should have, and how it should be taught. He emphasizes the fact that it can not be introduced in school too early. He says:

"Psychology has taught us that the intuitive emotional impressions can be received best at a comparatively tender age; and such are the very impressions imparted by the early contact with noble literature. The plastic sensibilities are ready for the effect of poetry and imaginative prose; all that stands for the heart-side and the soul-side of literature may to the best advantage be inculcated during that receptive hour of childhood when the good can be appreciated, tho mayhap it can not be explained. It is a splendid victory that has been won in the grasping and engrossing of this idea; instead of the three R's of the old-time educational dispensation, we have substituted the three H's, the hand, the head, and the heart, each to be trained, all to be interrelated—the manual, mental, and emotional evoked in the organic unity which is properly theirs."

He holds that it is far more important to develop a young soul and imagination through great literature than to fill the young mind with a whole lot of dry facts; but such teaching must be ethical and inspirational, rather than analytic. Don't pick to pieces good literature for a child, but give it to him as a whole, and then he will be apt to seize its noble ideals. Let him hear a story or read a book with its head on its shoulders and standing on its feet. Yet literature for children must be morally edited. Mr. Burton quotes Mr. Howells to the effect that the beast man

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should be edited out of every poet for the child mind. If not, it is sure to corrupt the child.

Children should have the very best of literature:

"Inasmuch as the spiritually beautiful, as we have said, is the most desirable of all, books of this sort should come first in favor—beginning with the Bible. Not the didactic, goody-goody stuff which made the old-time Sunday-school library too often a place of tears and penance for healthy-minded young folk. The day is clean gone by for the tales wherein the bad boy who goes a-fishing on the Sabbath gets, not fish, but a flogging, to be triumphed over in a most unchristian way by the good little boy who didn't go—probably because he daren't. No; I mean that which is lovely, inspirational; literature where the artistic and the ethical are recognized for the kinsmen they are, linked by the subtlest, sweetest, strongest of ties. And at the very head and forefront of such books the Bible must be placed. The Bible, in judicious selections, not gulped down whole, is preeminently a book for literary and ethical stimulation."

On this point, Mr. Burton quotes Ruskin, as follows:

"Walter Scott and Pope's Homer were reading of my own selection, but my mother forced me, by steady daily toil, to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, as well as to read every syllable through aloud, hard names and all, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, about once a year; and to that discipline—patient, accurate and resolute—I owe, not only a knowledge of the Book, which I find occasionally serviceable, but much of my general power of taking pains and the best part of my taste in literature. From Walter Scott's novels I might easily, as I grow older, have fallen to other people's novels; and Pope might perhaps have led me to take Johnson's English or Gibbon's as types of language. but once knowing the 32d of Deuteronomy, and the 119 Psalm, the 15th of 1st Corinthians, the Sermon on the Mount, and the most of the Apocalypse, every syllable by heart, and having always a way of thinking with myself what words meant, it was not possible for me, even in the foolishest times of youth, to write entirely superficial or formal English."

Taking boys and girls together, how is literature to be best given them? Mr. Burton gives these suggestions:

"There is considerable choice, within the category of great literature, of what is wisest to use. Divers kind of fish come into this drag-net. I apprehend that, in the intellectual and spiritual gradation from youth to maturity, the objective literature, the literature of action and character and picturesqueness, rather than that which is subjective, will be best adapted to the purpose. Hence, fiction of the Walter Scott and Stevenson kind will have preference over that of Thackeray and George Eliot. In poetry, the epic, the ballad, and the lyric of simple song will prove better than reflective or purely descriptive verse. History on the personal graphic side—treating it as Carlyle conceived it to be, the story of great men—is good for the little ones and most affected by them. Dickens's 'Child's History of England,' whatever its faults, has the shining merit of grasping this fact. So, of course, biography will attract more than the essay proper, for example (and still more the essay improper), that form being food for the adult digestion. I should conclude that a child who liked Charles Lamb's papers or, to mention a latter-day author, Agnes Repplier's, needed to be sent out into the open, with orders to ride a wheel or play golf or tennis."

Mr. Burton has a high idea of Wordsworth's ode on "Intimations of Immortality in Early Childhood," looking at it as poetry; but it furnishes an illustration of a very injurious habit of viewing children through the illusions of our mature sentiment:

"If the poet had presented the child as caught up in and by his affection, transmuted into something which had all the beauty and innocence of youth with the high thought that comes with years, he had been impeccable. But to impute to the child, *per se*, a kind of angelhood is essentially untrue. Boys and girls do not have those shadowy intimations, nor do they come trailing clouds of glory from on high. These little ones' helplessness and loveliness and trusting lack of guile constitute the most winsome appeal on earth to older folk. It is right and seemly to overflow with feeling about children. But Wordsworth goes further: he says practically that the child is nearer high, pure, and wondrous things than the man, which contradicts all science and common sense. The brutal fact is that your normal child, sound of mind and limb, is, in comparison with what he may come to be, a healthy little animal; more selfish in a naïve way, more absorbed in practical and carnal matters, and not a bit interested in supernal affairs."

As between prose and poetry, the former should have preference. The latter should be administered only in homeopathic doses. Girls require more poetry than boys, because the feminine mind is more subjective. In the grammar grades, poetry is of inestimable value for both sexes, for then the mind should be daily lifted above the commonplace.

## POETIC TRIBUTES TO QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE coronation of the queen of the Netherlands has called forth two poetic tributes well worthy of note. One is written, in English, by the popular Dutch romanticist, "Maarten Maartens" (J. M. W. Van der Poortere Schwartz), and the other by an American writer, Dr. John Williamson Palmer, who has a long and meritorious record in American literature, antedating Bret Harte in the field of California romance, and being closely identified with *The Atlantic Monthly* in the early days when Lowell occupied the editorial tripod.

The Dutch romanticist writes as follows:

Queen of the lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Where mists hang cold and water-wastes make moan,
With stedfast eyes uplifted to thy throne,
We, thine own people, every heart thine own,
Sovereign, we claim the right of loyalty!

Child of the lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Blood of our blood, and one with us, as we
Are one in thee,
Through all the splendid changes of our story
Still one with us in heritage of glory.
Queen because we are free.
As we are free because thy fathers taught us,
Trusting in God, tho pope or prince distraught us,
To live and die for liberty!

Queen of these lowlands by the Northern Sea,
Queen o'er the sun-filled islands of the East,
We call to thine imperial feast
Thy subject-lords, our conquest,—we, the least
Of numbered nations, but the greater we
For that our weakness held the world in fee
From Christ, our Prince and Priest.

Queen, unto whom the conquerors of the sea
With brow unhumbled, bent a faithful knee,
Thine is the might!
Thine be our service, that the world may see
And glory in the sight, that we
Are lords and servants, like to thee,
By right of doing right!

Dr. Palmer's poem, entitled "Oranje Boven" ("Up with the Orange"), is published in *Literature* (September 3):

Said the Sea to the Dutchman. "Ho, make way!
For the march of the Flood is mine.
Shall the bar of thine arm my coursers stay
In the charge of my whelming brine?"
To the Sea said the Dutchman, "Ho, stand back!
I bide for the dole and fee,
To the hands that serve and the loins that lack,
And a hail to the Strong and Free.
In the might of the Lord of the Deep I stand, and I set His bounds to Thee.

"A bound in the Dike, and a mete in the Dune,
And a stay in the stout Sea-wall.
In the swing of my spade is the eagle's rune,
Tho the Norland ravens squall.
And the silt shall flow and the clod shall grow,
From Zeeland to Zuyder Zee;
And a man shall a freeman's foothold know,
Where the arm of a man is free;
For the lord of the Dutchman's land, the lord of the Dutchman's love shall be.

"Flambeau and falchion, shackle and rack,
In the lust of a 'Holy' hate
No glut of carnage, rapine and sack,
Nor a Thousand Fears can sate.
No tear for ruth, and no shudder for shame,
No Christ for the brand and the pike;
Only the rage of the 'Beggar's' claim,
And the roar of the cloven dike;
Only the arm of the Lord upheaved, and the sword of the Lord to strike."

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Said the Sea, "O Nederland! Alone,
You battle against the stars.
For Brill's hoarse cry and Alkmaar's groan
I storm at your stubborn bars.
In Heiliger Lee your Rachels weep,
In Leyden your children die;
Death unto Life, Deep unto Deep!
And my tides leap at the cry.
Set wide your gates to my hosts, and sound your pealing trumpets high!"

"Oranje Boven!"—Fate is mute,
And the silent soul is lord.
"Oranje Boven!"—Trump and lute
Wait on the grim, dumb sword.
When the brand is cold, and the blade is rust,
And the gyve and the rack are shows,
When the bones of the Brave enrich the dust
Where a Leyden garden grows,
Then the organ swell of the Sea shall tell how Nederland uprose.

On Yssel's flanks, with thrifty sails,
The windmills churn the air,
Where erst a Viking's galley rails
Their bossed shields laid bare.
I dream that the high-beaked triremes sweep
A path for the hordes of Rome,
As I rock in a fisher's boat, asleep,
In the lea of a hedger's home,
While the yells are chiming a psalm of Rest from storied tower and dome.

And Thou, O fairest flower of Peace,
Child of a happy star!
Glories, and guerdons of increase
Wreathe thy ancestral Lar.
White Righteousness in thine array,
And on thy shield Renown,
Honor shall celebrate thy day,
And Law salute thy crown,
While grass shall grow and water flow, and the ships sail up and down.

## ART TREASURES OF AMERICA.

AMERICA is on the way to become the Louvre of the nations, says Mr. William Sharp, the English artist. From year to year, our public galleries have been enriched with masterpieces of all the modern schools; and by purchase or bequest or gift, many valuable and some great pictures by the older Italian, Flemish, and Spanish masters have been added to our imposing store of art wealth.

Mr. Sharp writes upon this subject in *The Nineteenth Century* (September). He finds that in New York preeminently, in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco, there is now so numerous and in the main so distinguished a congregation of pictures of all schools and periods, that the day has come when the native student of art need no longer go abroad to study to learn the tidal reach or high-water mark in this or that nation, in this or that school, or in this or that individual painter's work. But with all these treasures there is still lacking one great desideratum—an art atmosphere. That, however, he says, is coming and will soon be here. At present the American must journey to London and Paris to find that atmosphere, wherein the creative imagination is sustained and nourished. But even now there are more training-schools for artists in America than the eager youth of Flanders, France, and Spain enjoyed in days of old. In declaring there is no art atmosphere here, Mr. Sharp says that he speaks broadly. There are many *ateliers* in New York and Boston, and there is a quick and informing spirit. Here and there a nimble and delectable air of art prevails; but as yet it is purely local and intransmissible, and can be enjoyed only by the few. There are men like Mr. Lafarge, Mr. St. Gaudens, Mr. Macmonnies, who achieve their ends worthily and without influence from London or Paris; but these men are too few and too isolated. Says Mr. Sharp:

"It lies thus: in the great majority of towns throughout the States there is no art atmosphere at all; in a few there are conditions which do not actively militate against, which occasionally, and as it were half-unconsciously and half-reluctantly, permit the development of such an atmosphere. For the spirit of art is a shy Ariel, and it loves little those haunts of men where even the business and social interests are purely parochial—and the parochialism of the smaller cities and towns of the States has to be experienced in order to be realized. But every few years the radical influences at work are transmuting these conditions, and tho neither Boston, nor Washington, nor even New York are yet art centers in any way comparable to London, or Paris, or Munich, the time is not far distant when the inevitable must happen. It is well to remember that one of the greatest of modern English artists was born and spent his boyhood in the Birmingham of sixty years or so ago, and that the Birmingham of the thirties was in every respect more parochial, more unrelievedly dismal, more devoid of any mental atmosphere save that of commercialism and a sad religiosity, than is Pittsburg or any other as dismal or more dismal American manufacturing center. If that unpromising Birmingham gave us Edward Burne-Jones, the most poetic and individual of the later Victorians, the so infinitely better-circumstanced towns of the States may well be the nurseries of young genius less sorely handicapped. It is men, not environments, which constitute the chief developing influences; and young Burne-Jones's friend and fellow undergraduate, William Morris, and his accepted master, Rossetti, had far more to do with his career than the many disadvantages and possible advantages of Birmingham."

Mr. Sharp goes on to say that the art treasures of the great American cities far surpass anything in England outside of London itself. He explains the American taste for art collections. A millionaire may have his choice of developing one or more of any number of tastes. He may keep a yacht, or race-horses, or he may live in the country if he prefers. He can neglect any one of a dozen tastes for another; but he must own pictures. It is almost the paramount sign of culture in America, and culture here is largely identified with ample means. In Europe pictures owned by private individuals are lost to the public; but in America they are often bequeathed to public galleries.

For some time the chief ambition of American collectors was to add to the French collections. But now the taste is more eclectic. Americans want good pictures wherever they can find them.

New York is the art metropolis of the country. Its art wealth is almost incalculable. Boston comes next, then Washington. The finest private collections are, however, not in New York. The famous Lorillard-Wolfe, Marquand, and Jay Gould collections are no longer private but are the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts. As regards modern French works, Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, has the finest private collection in America. Of all "the homes of art" in America, Mr. Walters's is preeminently "the House Beautiful."

But "the national gallery" of the United States is the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, which every visitor to the States must go to see; and he can not omit the famous galleries of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Sharp speaks of a mysterious legend which is accepted as gospel throughout the United States:

"There is one picture in America which, for convenience' sake, may be designated 'Fata Morgana.' It is frequently alluded to, and always in a tone of reverent admiration. When one is in New York one hears of it as in Boston; when one is in Boston one hears of it as either in New York or Philadelphia; if the quest be pursued in these cities the picture is said to be located in Baltimore, and so forth. What is this mysterious work, which would appear to be considered as the chief treasure of art in America? It is a wholly imaginary Raphael. I found the most rooted conviction in all so-called 'art circles' that America is the happy possessor not only of a Raphael, but of a superbly fine example of that master; and, as already indicated, the picture is not only alluded to with pride, but with an admiration that is akin to awe. It is unfortunate that the picture does not exist, except in the fervent transatlantic imagination. In a word, there is no Raphael in America. Strangely enough, there are very few forgeries even, the one or two canvases with any approach to the manner of the great Italian master being so obviously imitative that no one with any adequate knowledge of his work could possibly be

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deceived. It is, however, a pleasant fiction, and enables patriotic Americans in Europe to enlarge upon the superb masterpiece over-sea."

The rest of Mr. Sharp's article is devoted to the best pictures in the collections of Miss Wolfe, Mr. Marquand, Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Seney, Mr. Hearn, and others, in the Metropolitan Museum. He says the Gould collection, containing a number of modern French pictures, has had most influence on American art students. Two of the greatest pictures in this collection, and, in fact, in the whole museum, are "Peace and Plenty" and "Autumn Gold," by the celebrated American painter, George Inness.

## WHY SHAKESPEARE CHOSE IAGO FOR HIS CHIEF VILLAIN'S NAME.

IAGO is regarded as the most complete type of villain that Shakespeare ever drew, and Iago is a Spanish word, the name of Spain's patron saint, a name which, by an odd coincidence, formed the war-cry of the Spanish conquerors in their conquests in the New World, and which belongs to the city (Santiago) whose loss to American arms has led to the retirement of the Spanish from the last of their possessions in the New World. Prof. James D. Butler attempts to explain why the great dramatist used this Spanish name for his chief villain. The explanation is curious and interesting. Grant White and other critics have shown that Shakespeare was greatly indebted to Cynthio for much of the material of "Othello"; but of the four principal characters of the play, *Othello*, *Cassio*, *Iago*, and *Desdemona*, only *Desdemona* is found in Cynthio's work. Of the other names, *Iago* only is Spanish and was substituted for Alfieri, an Italian name, used by Cynthio. Why, asks Professor Butler (*The Watchman*, Boston), did Shakespeare select the single Spanish name Iago for his villain? The answer is given as follows:

"It seems possible to demonstrate—at least thinly—that Iago was selected, not by accident, but as the name best befitting the most detestable character in the legion of Shakespeare's reprobates. Etymologically meaning *heel-catcher*, the name became anciently a tainted word, and being a reminder to Jacob of deeds he would fain forget (Gen. xxvii. 36), was gladly exchanged for the name of Israel.

"But as borne by the Apostle James, the Greater, it was sanctified, and has been immortalized in every modern tongue, surviving, not only as Iago, but in French as Jacques, in Italian Giacomo, German Jakob, English James, etc.

"Now Iago, the Spanish modernization—because Spanish was better suited in English eyes than any of the others for Shakespeare's use when he needed a name that should be yoked in men's memories with his that did betray the Best—Iago as Spanish brought to mind a people then more repugnant to Englishmen than any other continental nation was. Old animosities had culminated, through the Spanish Inquisition, Spanish royal marriages, cruelty to the Dutch, and above all through the Invincible Armada, which came so near landing an invincible army in England only sixteen years before 'Othello' was written. It is held by many that Shakespeare, as a volunteer in the fleet, had himself fought against that armada. A Spanish name would naturally be preferred to any other for defining to the Shakespearian auditory a villain second only to Iscariot.

"Aside, moreover, from this general ground of choice, Iago was the name best adapted for a special reason to split the ears of London groundlings, and to tickle others so that they could not choose but laugh at its effectiveness. How high Iago—our James—stood in the Spanish calendar, is plain from the very spelling of his name as Santiago. Gibbon, in extolling Charlemagne, observes that he was the only monarch 'in whose favor the title of great has been indissolubly blended with his name [chap. 49, note 95]. In like manner Santiago designates the only apostle in whose favor the title saint has been indissolubly blended with his name. He was and is the patron saint of Spain. Not only was his name given in 1514 to Santiago de Cuba, but that capital was but one of countless namesakes. The shrine in Santiago de Compostella, where his bones are treasured and adored, was so supersacred that a medieval pilgrimage thither was counted of no less saving efficacy than one to Jerusalem itself. Throughout the first empire, in the world on which the sun never set, Santiago was the battle-cry.

"Therefore, to call the sum of all villainies Iago poured contempt on what Spaniards most delighted to honor, and turned it into an abomination. It was the briefest chronicle of British feeling regarding Spaniards. It laid to many souls the flattering unction that in dethroning a saint they were doing God service. A name which condensed so much into a single word could not fail to be incense of a sweet savor in the nostrils of those for whom Shakespeare wrote. Men, recognizing more and more depth in all the doings of the all-wise dramatist, must see significance in his naming the wretch whom his portraiture has damned deepest in everlasting infamy Iago."

## EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN NOVEL.

IS the world indebted to France for that important and popular branch of literature, fiction in its modern form? The claim is made by a novelist and member of the French Academy, M. Gaston Paris, that the French writers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries created or originated the "novel of adventure," which slowly and naturally developed into the modern novel of manners and morals. These writers had Greek, Celtic, and Oriental sources (chiefly epic poems and tales) to draw upon, but while they borrowed the themes, they invented new forms. Writing in the September *Cosmopolis*, M. Paris says:

"Medieval France created modern literature in venturing to give, whether to narratives written in Latin or to recitals of a purely oral character, a poetic form in vulgar language, which achievement won them with all European nations a success blended with enchantment and surprise, and which excited on every hand first translations and then imitations, and finally a free and fertile activity. The novel as we know it to-day, which from Russia to Spain and from Greece to America yields us hundreds of volumes annually and constitutes the principal literary nourishment alike of the cultivated elements and the people at large—the novels of Tolstoï or of Björnsen, of Suderman or of Fagazzaro, of Valera or of Kipling, of Zola or of Bourget, as well as the innumerable popular romances which fill the magazines of all countries, are the continuation of our novel of adventure of the Middle Ages. The story of fictitious events more or less extraordinary or verisimilar, having almost always, as of old, for its center a tale of love, still constitutes the habitual plot. The marvelous element, which in those times did not appear necessarily incredible, has been little by little eliminated, in order to confine the action to purely human forces (tho a vague providential direction of events is not always excluded even to-day). The characters, formerly taken almost exclusively from kings and princes or at least the high aristocracy, are now drawn from every social class, and for this very reason the portrayal of morals and manners has assumed an importance greater and greater as compared with the 'adventure' element proper, to the extent of becoming in certain novels the essential part and the very object of the work. The novelist no longer limits his theme to oral or written tradition; he invents his story as a whole, or he borrows from real life and transforms the material according to his own views. But, under these qualifications, the characteristic features of the *genre* have been maintained since the beginning. The modern novel is still a piece of fiction destined to please, and, first of all, a story of love."

Furthermore, continues M. Paris, the novel still addresses itself to women, and it was so addressed at the first stage of its development. Here a striking contrast is pointed out between the national epic of the Middle Ages and the novels of adventure. The epic originated in the warrior class and was meant for men alone. It sang of combats, of conquests in foreign lands, and of rivalries between nations. Courage, pride, honor, hate, and fidelity to the lord were the qualities depicted and celebrated, while woman and love had but a small place in it. Occasionally

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love served as the cause or motive of the sanguinary encounters described in the poems, but it was kept in the background. It was not the *inspiration* of the poets, nor was it the attraction for the readers. On the other hand, in the novel of adventure, love reigned supreme—legitimate love in most cases. The ordinary novel of the period in question had a happy ending; love overcame all obstacles and a marriage ensued. Guilty and illicit love was the exception in the favorite plots. In any case, it was love which inspired all the actions described in novels of adventure; love was the point of departure and the objective point—the soul of the narrative. "It was a new poetic world which was thus opened; it was the world of women as distinguished from the world of men." And this *genre* could not have been evolved earlier, according to M. Paris, who continues:

"This new poetry was born under the influence of women and for their pleasure. It could not have been born before the twelfth or the close of the eleventh century. It was then, in fact, that, peace and comparative security having succeeded the incessant tumults of the preceding age, there was formed, first in southern and then in northern France, a worldly society in which manner assumed the supreme rank. Then it was that they began to hold the brilliant tournaments which allowed the knights to display their strength, skill, and courage, while the conversations, the *jeux d'amour*, the dances, gave the women occasion to excite admiration of their beauty, grace, intelligence, and attire. For these reunions other amusements were necessary than those afforded by the crude songs; recitations were necessary in which love should be the chief theme. Gradually there disengaged himself from this environment the conception of polite love, such as we find it established in the lyrical poetry of Provençal and French types."

M. Paris passes in review a considerable number of the novels of adventure and analyzes their traits. He finds that the events treated are always fortuitous, unforeseen, and extremely hazardous; that the novels are in a certain sense psychological and descriptive. The emotions and emotional conflicts are very minutely analyzed, often to the point of childishness. There was no conscious attempt at picturing the real environment, tho the external conditions were elaborately indicated. The principal formal difference between the medieval novel of adventure and the modern novel is that the former was generally written in verse. Instead of being, as to-day, a branch of prose literature, it belonged to poetry, as did the songs and Arthurian romantic tales, tho its poetry was more and more akin to prose and was eventually to assume that form. M. Paris finds in these medieval novels ingenious and profoundly affecting plots which were calculated to enlist the sympathy and curiosity of the readers, and, recurring to the credit which he claims for France, he concludes as follows:

"The success which they obtained outside of France enables us to affirm once more the immense influence exercised over all Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by our civilization, our poetry, and our art. . . . It were of real interest to follow through the ages the successive transformations and refractions to which the novel has been subjected in passing through different environments—Italian, Spanish, English, German—in eight centuries."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Mozart's First Note-Book.**—The first note-book of Mozart, who, in the judgment of *Musician*, was the greatest of the world's composers, was discovered lately in London. It has been published now for the first time, by the Mozart Society of Berlin. *Musician* says:

"Mozart was one of the few infant prodigies to realize the expectations of those who saw and heard him when a boy. The note-book just discovered contains compositions written by him in 1764-65, while he and his elder sister were on a visit to England. Mozart was then only eight years old, his sister twelve, yet they astonished the court of George III., and were the wonder of the day in London. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the world, their father, Leopold Mozart, was taken very ill, so ill, in fact, that the least noise was unbearable, and for many days the piano and organ remained closed. It was during this period of enforced inactivity that little Wolfgang wrote these compositions and composed a symphony dedicated to the queen of England. The musical world has been startled to find the wonderful maturity of these early compositions.

"The court and people might well stand amazed at the boy who had to be lifted upon the organ bench, yet played any music placed before him or improvised on any suggested theme. Many a guinea went into the pockets of his enterprising manager and father for private exhibitions of the genius of the infant composer. It is related that during one of these private recitals, while Mozart was in the midst of a composition, he espied a favorite cat coming into the room. His hands dropped on the keys, he slid down from the bench and ran to pick up the cat and fondle her. It was as natural for him to play the organ and compose music as it is for any other child to 'play horse' or sing 'ring around a rosy.' When he was composing his symphony, dedicated to the queen, he remarked to his sister, who was standing near:

"'Now, don't forget; remind me to give the French horns plenty to do.'

"The note-book written at this early age is scribbled sometimes in pencil, at others ink has been used, but its great value lies in the proof that his musical genius was so ripe almost from the very beginning. The original manuscript of the symphony is preserved in the library of the British Museum, but the note-book was lost for more than one hundred years and brought to light only within the last few months."

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## NOTES.

"LITERATURE would pay better," remarks *Life*, "if there were not so many dead men still in the business."

MADAME MEISSONIER, widow of the celebrated painter, recently died at Poissy. All her husband's pictures, drawings, and sketches in her possession she bequeathed to the state.

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN, the historian, has written declining to support the proposal for the erection of a statue to Heine. The professor admits Heine's genius, but can not excuse his lack of moral quality.

ZANGWILL, Zola, and Hall Caine form a triumvirate of American guests from abroad, each and every one of whom *The Jewish Voice* (Cincinnati) thinks should be heartily welcomed by our people. "Here is a chance for the Young Men's Hebrew Associations in the various communities: Bring these men out West, no matter what the expense!"

DEMETRIUS KOROMILAS, who died a few weeks ago at the age of 47, was an Athenian journalist of no little note, the founder of a daily newspaper, the *Ephemeris*, which is still cried in the streets of Athens by his name, and the foremost playwright in Greece. He found the Athenian audiences not far enough advanced for tragedy, and devoted most of his effort to lighter compositions.

MR. SAVAGE LANDOR appears to be having some difficulty in deciding on a title for his book on Tibet. "Toward Lhassa" served well enough, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, for the serial narrative of his experiences in that unknown country. The work is to be in two volumes, and as it was nearing completion, he thought of calling it "Against the Gods," a designation he abandoned for the definite title "In the Forbidden Land."

THE book which all publishers would like to secure is the memoirs of Bismark. Many publishers have sent their representatives to Germany in quest of this book, but no one seems to know very much about it. Is there manuscript for such a book? The London *Daily News*' correspondent states that the house of Cotta at Leipsic has had the manuscript under lock and seal awaiting Bismarck's death. I. V. F. writes to the New York *Tribune* that the Cotta firm does not have the manuscript and expresses doubts as to its existence.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.—The recent census of Russia shows that 687 newspapers and magazines, or about one for every 160,000 persons, are published in the empire of the Czar. Of these, 528 are published in Russian, 69 in Polish, 44 in German, 11 in Esthonian, seven in Lettish, nine in French, five in Armenian, two in Hebrew, three in Georgian, one in Finnish, two in combined Russian, German, and Polish, three in combined Russian, German, and Lettish, one in combined Tartar and Russian, one in Russian and Turkish, and one in combined Russian and French. The classification of newspapers in Russia is quite different from that which usually obtains in this country. In Russia there are newspapers which appear "several times a week," and magazines which appear "several times a year," tho how often it is not stated. The St. Petersburg daily which has the largest circulation claims 40,000; and the next largest is that of the *Viedomosti*, of Moscow, which is put at 30,000. There are seven dailies published in Warsaw, five in Odessa, two in Riga, and one in Vienna. Only one paper is published in the Russian language in the United States.

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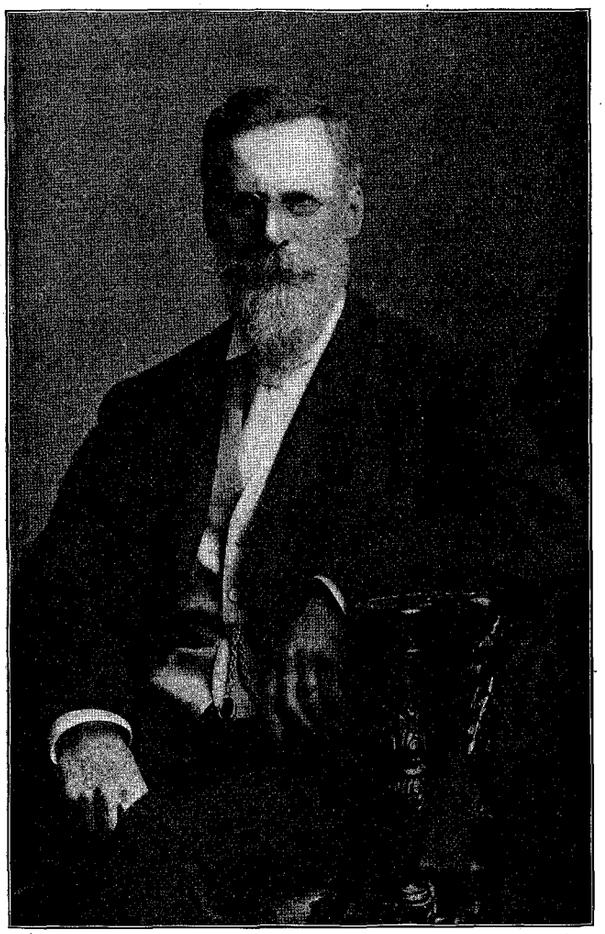
## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### CHEMISTRY AND THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

IN his presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Bristol, Sir William Crookes asserts that the world has nearly reached its maximum supply of wheat under present conditions, and that unless chemistry can step in to increase this supply we must expect "universal dearth." Says Sir William, as reported in *The Sun* (New York, September 19):

"In 1871 the bread-eaters of the world numbered 371,000,000.



SIR WILLIAM CROOKES.

In 1881 the numbers rose to 416,000,000; in 1891 to 472,600,000, and at the present time they number 516,500,000. The augmentation of the world's bread-eating population in a geometrical ratio is evidenced by the fact that the yearly aggregates grow progressively larger. In the early seventies they rose 4,300,000 per annum, while in the eighties they increased by more than 6,000,000 per annum, necessitating annual additions to the bread supply nearly one half greater than sufficed twenty-five years ago. To supply 516,500,000 bread-eaters, if each bread-eating unit is to have his usual ration, will require a total of 2,324,000,000 bushels for seed and food. According to the best authorities the total supplies from the 1897-98 harvest are 1,921,000,000 bushels. The requirement of the 516,500,000 bread-eaters for seed and food are 2,324,000,000 bushels; there is thus a deficit of 403,000,000 bushels, which has not been urgently apparent owing to a surplus of 300,000,000 bushels carried over from the last harvest. . . . . .

"The majority of the wheat crops between 1882 and 1896 were in excess of current needs, and thus considerable reserves of wheat were available for supplementing small deficits from the four deficient harvests. But bread-eaters have almost eaten up the reserves of wheat, and the 1897 harvest being under average, the conditions become serious. That scarcity and high prices have not prevailed in recent years is due to the fact that since 1889 we have had seven world crops of wheat and six of rye abundantly in excess of the average. These generous crops increased accumulations to such an extent as to obscure the fact that the harvests of 1895 and 1896 were each much below current requirements."

After examining the world's wheat-growing countries in detail, Sir William concludes that we have nothing to hope from any of them, as each is about at the end of its powers. What will be the result? Says the speaker:

"If bread fails—not only us, but all the bread-eaters of the world—what are we to do? We are born wheat-eaters. Other races, vastly superior to us in numbers, but differing widely in material and intellectual progress, are eaters of Indian corn, rice, millet, and other grains, but none of these grains has the food value, the concentrated health-sustaining power of wheat, and it is on this account that the accumulated experience of civilized mankind has set wheat apart as the fit and proper food for the development of muscle and brains."

What is the remedy? Sir William finds it in chemistry. Chemistry alone can produce for us the form of fertilizer adapted to the increased production of the grain we need. He says:

"Wheat preeminently demands nitrogen, fixed in the form of ammonia or nitric acid. All other necessary constituents exist in the soil; but nitrogen is mainly of atmospheric origin and is rendered 'fixed' by a slow and precarious process which requires a combination of rare meteorological and geographical conditions to enable it to advance at a sufficiently rapid rate to become of commercial importance."

We are producing compounds that contain fixed nitrogen at a very slow rate, while we are wasting them lavishly. For instance, we pour them into the sea with our sewage. To quote again:

"Individually the amount so lost is trifling, but multiply the loss by the number of inhabitants and we have the startling fact that in the United Kingdom we are content to hurry down our drains and water-courses into the sea fixed nitrogen to the value of no less than £16,000,000 [$80,000,000] per annum. This unspeakable waste continues, and no effective and universal method is yet contrived of converting sewage into corn. The store of nitrogen in the atmosphere is practically unlimited, but it is fixed and rendered assimilable by plants only by cosmic processes of extreme slowness. The nitrogen which with a light heart we liberate in a battle-ship broadside has taken millions of minute organisms patiently working for centuries to win from the atmosphere."

The only remaining source of large quantities of fixed nitrogen is the deposit of nitrate of soda or so-called "Chile saltpeter" in South America, which will be exhausted in less than fifty years. And yet in its free state nitrogen is one of the most abundant of elements. Seven tons of it, says Sir William, rest on every square yard of the earth's surface. Evidently the problem we must solve is that of "fixing" this nitrogen, or combining it with other elements by chemical means. Says Sir William:

"For years past attempts have been made to effect the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and some of the processes have met with sufficient partial success to warrant experimentalists in pushing their trials still further; but I think I am right in saying that no process has yet been brought to the notice of scientific or commercial men which can be considered successful either as regards cost or yield of product. . . . . .

"The fixation of nitrogen is a question of the not far distant future. Let me see if it is not possible even now to solve the momentous problem. As far back as 1892 I exhibited, at one of the soirées of the Royal Society, an experiment on 'The Flame of Burning Nitrogen.' I showed that nitrogen is a combustible gas, and the reason why when once ignited the flame does not spread through the atmosphere and deluge the world in a sea of nitric

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acid is that its igniting point is higher than the temperature of its flame—not, therefore, hot enough to set fire to the adjacent mixture. But by passing a strong induction-current between terminals the air takes fire and continues to burn with a powerful flame, producing nitrous and nitric acids. This inconsiderable experiment may not unlikely lead to the development of a mighty industry, destined to solve the great food problem. . . . Nitrate can [thus] be produced artificially by the combustion of the atmosphere. Here we come to finality in one direction; our stores are inexhaustible. But how about electricity? Can we generate enough energy to produce 12,000,000 tons of nitrate of soda annually?

"A preliminary calculation shows that there need be no fear on that score. Niagara alone is capable of supplying the required electrical energy without much lessening its mighty flow. The future can take care of itself. The artificial production of nitrate is clearly within view, and by its aid the land devoted to wheat can be brought up to the thirty-bushels-per-acre standard. In days to come, when the demand may again overtake supply, we may safely leave our successors to grapple with the stupendous food problem. And in the next generation, instead of trusting mainly to foodstuffs which flourish in temperate climates, we probably shall trust more and more to the exuberant foodstuffs of the tropics, where, instead of one yearly sober harvest, jeopardized by any shrinkage of the scanty days of summer weather or of the few steady inches of rainfall, nature annually supplies heat and water enough to ripen two or three successive crops of foodstuffs in extraordinary abundance. To mention one plant alone, Humboldt—from what precise statistics I know not—computed that, acre for acre, the food productiveness of the banana is one hundred and thirty-three times that of wheat—the unripe banana, before its starch is converted into sugar, is said to make excellent bread. Considerations like these must in the end determine the range and avenues of commerce, perhaps the fate of continents. We must develop and guide nature's latent energies, we must utilize her inmost workshops, we must call into commercial existence Central Africa and Brazil to redress the balance of Odessa and Chicago."

## HOW TO POSTPONE OLD AGE.

THIS desirable result may be effected, we are told by Dr. W. Kinnear, by avoiding food in which earthy salts abound. He says in *The Humanitarian* (London):

"Anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are the deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous, fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or bony one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on; but, after middle life is passed, a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course these earthy deposits, which affect all the physical organs, naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous matter there is interference with circulation, upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body.

"None of these things interfere with nutrition and circulation in earlier years. The reparation of the physical system, as every one ought to know, depends on this fine balance. In fact, the whole change is merely a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system. . . . When these become excessive and resist expulsion, they cause the stiffness and dryness of old age. Entire blockage of the functions of the body is then a mere matter of time; the refuse matter deposited by the blood in its constant passage through the system stops the delicate and exquisite machinery which we call life. This is death. It has been proved by analysis that human blood contains compounds of lime, magnesia, and iron. In the blood itself are thus contained the earth salts. In early life they are thrown off. Age has not the power to do it.

"Hence, as blood is produced by assimilation of the food we eat, to this food we must look for the earthy accumulations which in time block up the system and bring on old age. . . . Almost everything we eat contains more or less of these elements for destroying life, by means of calcareous salts deposited by the all-nourishing blood. Careful selection, however, can enable us to avoid the worst of them.

"Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, tho seemingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assists in the disposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years, for the reason that, being deficient in nitrogen, the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance for long life than those addicted to excesses of the table. Fruits, fish, poultry, young mutton, and veal contain less of the earthy salts than other articles of food, and are therefore best for people entering the vale of years. Beef and old mutton usually are overcharged with salts, and should be avoided; a diet containing a minimum amount of earthy particles is most suitable to retard old age, by preserving the system from functional blockages. . . . The daily use of distilled water is, after middle life, one of the most important means of preventing secretions and the derangement of health. As to diluted phosphoric acid, it is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the human system from the inconveniences of old age. Daily use of it mixed with distilled water helps to retard the approach of senility. By its affinity for oxygen the fibrinous and gelatinous deposits previously alluded to are checked, and their expulsion from the system hastened.

"To sum up: Avoid all foods rich in the earth soils, use much fruit, especially juicy, uncooked apples, and take *daily* two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about ten or fifteen drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful. Thus will our days be prolonged, old age declared, and health insured."

## SURVIVAL OF THE BELIEF IN A FLAT EARTH.

THE occasional appearance of men who sincerely believe the earth to be flat is treated by Thomas Lindsay as an interesting survival of an almost obsolete state of mind. The author has conversed with a number of "earth-flatteners," as he calls them—or E. F.'s, for short—and thinks he can give the philosophy of what he calls "this curious myth." He says in an article in *Popular Astronomy* (September):

"The first impression made upon me was that the E. F. is absolutely sincere, always so, and, further, he looks upon his opponents with a genuine feeling of commiseration. I can never forget the words, the tone, the look, of one with whom I had had pleasant intercourse on other topics when he asked me, 'Do you, too, believe the earth is round?' He would have made a fortune as Julius Cæsar, but he was only the editor of a country newspaper. I was the heretic, and quite incapable of putting the contra question to him in the same spirit, simply because it was a matter of little moment to me; the depth of feeling was on his side. It was this set me a-thinking. He was also a 'near-sun' man, and very strong on that point. It was sarcasm, not pathos, in his tone when he asked me, after looking at the solar disk in the telescope, 'Do you mean to tell me that the sun is a hundred million miles away?' I felt like whacking him on the head then."

After sketching the belief in a flat earth held by the ancients, and the limited experience that led them to adopt it, Mr. Lindsay goes on to say:

"Were all these people silly? Surely not. Do they not serve us yet as models in some departments of human knowledge? . . . But they must have lacked something; the ancient mind must have been in some respects distinctly different from the modern, or, if not that, some attributes must have lain dormant. The last I think was the case; what had not yet been aroused was, the faculty of understanding geometrical figures. And down through all these long ages this opaqueness of mind has existed, revealing

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itself occasionally by virtue of that mysterious principle, atavism, in the intellectuality of the modern E. F.

"Some of our ideas are the result of an unbroken series of occurrences, similar generally, while varying in detail, and this we call evolution. But it seems to me that the science of geometry was not evolved, rather sprang into existence in a day. How else are we to account for what is certainly given us as an historical fact that Pythagoras, after his Egyptian education, discovered for himself the fundamental proposition of geometry, which today bears his name? Professor Cajori gives us an absolute proof that the mathematicians of Egypt took the product of half the base and one of the sides for the area of the triangle. . . . To me there seems no getting away from the conclusion that the mind of Pythagoras was opened suddenly, by an act of Providence if you will, to see that the right-angled triangle of sides 3, 4, 5, possessed its remarkable property by virtue of the angle, not of the proportions of the sides. This was somewhere about five hundred years before our era. Since that time there has been a continual progress in mathematics, truly, but think of the vast time during which the mind of man was a blank in this matter. Is there any wonder there are yet survivals of the old myth that lived so happily while ignorance reigned? Indeed, it is only by keeping at high pressure all the time that we save ourselves from reverting to the old type holus-bolus; and even with all our laws and education and lofty examples, we still regard the sword as the final arbiter, must do so in fact, to save ourselves. What wonder that the apparently simple conception of the flat earth holds a place, connecting us directly with our ancestors prehistoric?

"There is no denying that the E. F. is sincere. Whoever has met one must have been assured of that. He is not like a child who, thinking at first the world is flat, has yet a mind receptive and capable of grasping the idea of a globe and of people living 'with their heads down.' The E. F. simply can not grasp this; arguments are useless. The particular part of the gray matter, the duty of which it is to treasure up this idea, is either absent or atrophied, probably the latter. Geometry is to him a name only; the name given to a network of lines drawn upon a blackboard."

## SOME MINIATURE ELECTRIC LAMPS.

WE translate below from *La Nature* (Paris, September 3) an account of some of the very small forms of incandescent electric lights that are coming more and more into use for various purposes. Says the writer, M. J. Laffargue:

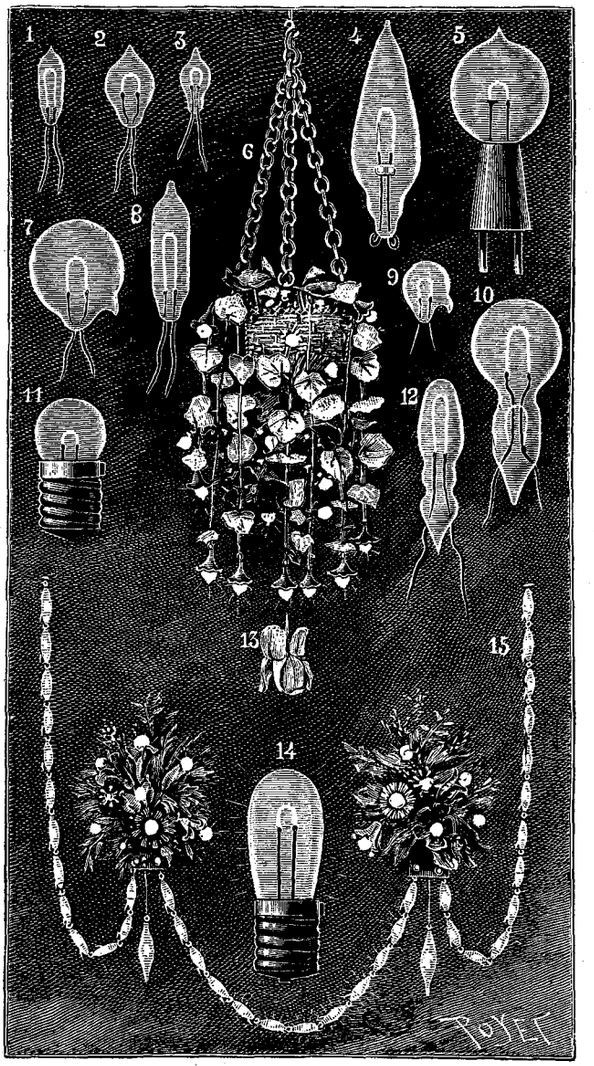
"Some time ago we noticed in these columns some very small incandescent lamps, adapted to various uses. As the lamps of ordinary size, of an intensity of 10 to 16 candle-power, have developed, the manufacture of these small lamps has also prospered and now furnishes us with some little wonders. . . . Lamps of this kind are generally made for potential-differences of 2 to 25 volts and intensities of 0.25 to 0.6 ampere. The expenditure of power does not exceed 3 or 4 watts per candle-power. They have all shapes and all sizes, the smallest being not more than 4 millimeters [$\frac{1}{8}$ inch] in diameter.

"As in the manufacture of other lamps, the first process is the preparation of the filament, which in this case is a tiny thread of carbon that can be handled only with pincers. Then two little platinum wires are fastened to the ends of the filament and fixed in a piece of glass. It only remains to exhaust the bulb.

"The models of lamps made thus are innumerable and take the most varied forms. We show several in the accompanying illustration; let us examine them one by one and indicate their applications. The little lamps numbered 1, 2, 3 are of very small dimensions, and are intended for bicycles and carriages; they appear like a mere point of light. No. 4 is of longer form. No. 5 is a spherical lamp with a point of light in the center. No. 6 shows a chandelier from which hang leaves and flowers; each of the flowers contains at its center a miniature lighted lamp. In a darkened room at evening the effect is charming. Lamp No. 7 is used in medicine to explore the interior of certain organs; on the side is seen the terminal point of the lamp, which has been placed thus in order to have a clear surface underneath the light. Lamp No. 8 is of lengthened form; lamp 9 is also a medical lamp, like No. 7, but of smaller dimensions. Lamps 10 and 12 are also used in medicine. Lamp 11 is used in the Russian navy in aiming the guns. No. 13 is an imitation flower for concealing the lamp bulb. Lamp 14 is used in the kinetoscope. Finally, in No. 15 we see a chain formed of ovoid lamps, joined by means of little rings and depending from two bouquets. . . . . .

"We have mentioned only a few of the applications of these lamps. We should also note the lamps used by dentists, to illuminate jewelry, for projection, and in cravat pins. Special models are also made for other purposes. . . . . .

"Incandescent lamps lend themselves to applications of almost all kinds."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.




SOME MINIATURE INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

**The Age of Steel and Its Duration.**—In an article on "Bridge Construction" in *The Engineering Magazine* (September), Gustav Lindenthal gives this name to the present industrial epoch, and predicts that, glorious tho it may be, it will be very short. He says: "In all probability, the steel age will be the shortest in history. It will end at a time, perhaps, no farther removed from the present than the present is from the time of the Crusades. In Europe and America, at least, steel bridges will be then creations of the past. This will be so, because, for the production of steel and iron in large masses, fuel in large quantities is necessary. Charcoal was the exclusive fuel and reducing agent before mineral coal was used. Once the mineral fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas, or their products) are exhausted, the production of iron must revert to the limitations of the charcoal period. Authorities estimate that the coal-fields of Europe and America will last from four hundred to fifteen hundred years longer. Those of Asia and Africa are not yet fully known.

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Measured by the age of the Egyptian pyramids, the steel age will, therefore, be of short duration, but the most glorious in the history of mankind. The expectation that progress in the sciences will discover new ways of making iron and steel in large masses without fuel, or with very little fuel, can not be fulfilled. Power for mechanical purposes mankind will be able to obtain from the four other great sources of nature (wind, tides, waterfalls, and the heat of the sun), but mineral fuel is the only great source of power which can also be used for the reduction of iron ores. Once gone, it can not be replaced or reproduced. Moreover, the development and most extensive use of the four other sources of power can not be achieved without metals, and, foremost, without iron and steel for the necessary appliances, machinery, and structures. Without coal, no iron and steel; without iron and steel in great masses, no great machinery for utilizing the sources of power."

**The Kinetoscope in Surgical Instruction.**—"At the meeting of the British Medical Association just held at Edinburgh," says the *Revue Scientifique* (September 3), "M. Doyen read a paper, with illustrations, on the services that kinetoscopy can render to the teaching of surgery and in divers operations. This method, which enables us to follow all the details of an operation, has various advantages over simple projections and stereoscopic views, of which the principal are the following: (1) the considerable enlargement of the negatives and their rapid succession renders all retouching impossible; (2) the indefinite reproduction of the negative facilitates popular acquaintance throughout the world not only with operatory processes, but also with the skill and personal qualities of each surgeon.

"No confusion will in future be possible between processes often imperfectly discriminated by those who have had access only to descriptions and designs that are not sufficiently detailed. Still further, the surgeons of all countries can, without the trouble of going to visit the principal surgical clinics of the two worlds, decide in advance in which places they will be likely to learn most.

"The speaker thinks that from the point of view of instruction, demonstrations should be made in the following manner: the professor or lecturer first describes the operation, whose different stages are from time to time represented with the aid of fixed projections representing either schematic designs or certain of the kinetoscope pictures enlarged and selected for the purpose. The method being once described, the operation is then shown by means of the kinetoscope, just as it was really performed.

"This kind of animated photography of operations is also interesting in giving the surgeon a chance to see himself operate, and consequently of modifying details of his technic, if he thinks proper."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Why Dust Floats in the Air.**—"A particle of dust," says *Cosmos* (September 3), "is made up of a nucleus of variable form, solid or liquid, surrounded by an 'atmoderm' or thin gaseous layer, adhering to the nucleus by attraction. The atmoderm diminishes the weight of the dust, but not sufficiently to explain its suspension in the air. Altho denser than the exterior air, the atmoderm is still composed of gaseous molecules that have preserved their essential properties; they still, like those that are less closely bound, are repelled by the moving molecules that circulate freely near them, or that form part of other atmoderms; thus there results a resistance—a friction of the dust-particle against the surrounding atmospheric molecules. This friction causes very light powders to fall to earth very slowly, and once raised by the wind, they follow the currents, even the slightest ones, of the lower layers of the air. Dust-particles are thus raised easily by ascending currents; having reached the top of their course they fall back, but slowly, and are taken up again by new currents; thus they may remain long in suspension, rising and descending alternatively. According to M. Ritter, from whose account we take these interesting details, heat also acts directly on the movement of dust. In the first place, the particles of the atmoderm are never subjected to exterior thermic excitations that are equal in all directions; hence result forces on the nucleus that are capable of counterbalancing the action of gravity, which is very feeble on the particles of so small a mass. In the second place the nuclei of dust-particles are not transparent to heat; under the sun's action they thus store up heat which they radiate around them, communicating to the surrounding gaseous particles an elevation of temperature; the result is that these particles have a greater ascending force, and an upward displacement occurs, in which, necessarily, the particles of dust that they surround participate."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**New Electric Light.**—Nernst, of Göttingen, according to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 30), "has invented a new form of electric lamp that seems destined to have a great future. This lamp differs from the ordinary incandescent lights in using a filament of magnesia mixed with rare earths, so that the vacuum becomes unnecessary. The filament of the Nernst lamp is not a conductor when it is cold, but becomes one when it is heated; it then gives a very brilliant light. It is not decomposed by the air and requires a current much less intense (about one third) than the present lamps. It only remains, it would seem, to find a practical method of heating the filament before lighting, since the necessary heat can not be furnished directly by the current."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"M. MALACHOWSKI, of Cracow, has designed an apparatus for viewing bodies submerged to a depth of 40 to 60 feet" says *Industries and Iron*. "It consists of a binocular telescope with a long zinc tube, which plunges under the water. On the bottom of this tube is a cylindrical chamber containing a system of mirrors and incandescent lamps, the aperture of the tube being closed with a glass window. Weights attached to the lower end of the tube balance the apparatus in the water."

ALCOHOL IN COW'S MILK.—"H. Weller found positive evidence of alcohol, to the extent of 0.96 per cent., in the milk from a large dairy attached to an important distillery, where the cows were fed on distillery slops, containing 5.9 per cent. of alcohol," says *The Medical Record*. "This milk was stronger in alcohol than most beers, but in what quantities it was given was not stated. The milk examined was perfectly fresh, free from acidity, and in other respects normal, having a specific gravity of 1.0335, with total solids of 3.37 per cent., of which 3.79 was fat."

CONCERNING the proposition to use finely powdered coal instead of gas in engines similar to the gas-engine, a correspondent of *The American Machinist*, September 1, says: "Experiments in this line have already been made by an eminent firm in Europe, but the results have not been such as to make the thing appear practicable. Coal must be ground to extremely fine powder, sifted, cleaned and separated from extraneous, incombustible matter to obtain a complete combustion in the cylinder without residue, otherwise pistons and valves become clogged and the engine must soon stop. The machinery for grinding, sifting, and separating coal powder and the power required to drive the same are a much more costly affair, and require more attention, than to convert coal into gas in a gas-producer and to run the engine by gas."

A NEW YORK oculist is reported in *The Scientific American Supplement* as saying "that Americans are too reckless of their eyes in exposing them to the electric light rays, and if a reform is not had, a sightless race may be developed." A temporary remedy is proposed in the placing of the incandescent lights higher—so as to be further from the eye—and the use of ground glass or other globes that will give more or less diffused light. But this expert insists that the real cure lies in a more sweeping measure. He adds: "The proper thing to do is to abolish electric lamps altogether. Their general use has been of too short a duration for us to realize the actual extent of their injury to the human eye; but if they continue to be employed, we shall realize our mistake when it is too late. What should be used are fluorescent tubes, which cost no more than the present electric lights and which give a steady light. In fact, I would not be surprised to see fluorescent tubes in general use throughout New York City within a short time." It is said that arrangements are being made to light an entire block in New York by fluorescent tubes.

TO MOVE A CITY.—"MR. W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Record*, writes this week," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*, "of a scheme of the Japanese Government, ordering the destruction of the city of Teckcham, Formosa, and removal of all its inhabitants to a new location. The city is situated on the northwest coast of the island, and has been frequently subject to pestilence. In 1896 and 1897 plagues visited Teckcham with enormous fatality. This fact being called to the attention of the Government, an investigation was ordered by sanitary experts, who reported that the city was built upon a swamp, whereupon an order was issued to the governor to select a new location as convenient to the old one as possible, where the natural conditions were healthful. A new city was laid out, and each property-holder in the old one was assigned a site that corresponded in area with that he occupied at Teckcham, and was given twelve months to remove his buildings and belongings. Sewers, railroads, and sidewalks, public buildings, water-works, and all other public improvements were laid out by the Government in the new city without expense to the people, but they were required to pay the cost of the removal of their own property. Most of the houses and other buildings in Teckcham are built of very light wooden material."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## CHRIST'S RESURRECTION AS VIEWED BY CRITICS.

THE great debatable ground between the conservative and the liberal schools of New-Testament theology is the resurrection of the Savior as an objective and historical fact and reality. A famous neological critic once declared that if he could believe this one point in the Gospel records there would be no statement in the entire New Testament which he would not be willing to accept. This problem has accordingly for decades been the central pivot of endless discussions, it being the chief aim of the more liberal-minded scholars to develop a solution which at the same time need not be an acceptance of the resurrection as an objective reality, but nevertheless does not sacrifice the beneficial results for the Christian system which are based upon the resurrection. The most recent discussion of this problem by a representative critical scholar of Germany we have from the pen of Lic. Theol. Samuel Eck, which he publishes as one of the well-known series of essays known as the "Hefte der Christlichen Welt" and aiming to popularize the results of scientific biblical criticism. It is No. 32 of this series, and has the special title "The Significance of the Resurrection of Christ for Primitive Christianity." The author has himself summed up his conclusions in ten propositions, which will indicate both the method and the results of the critical school on this cardinal point. The propositions are the following:

1. The appearances of the risen Lord are fundamental events in the history of earliest Christianity.

2. In connection with the accounts of these appearances the person of Peter is made so prominent that our judgment in reference to the resurrection itself must have special reference to him. With the name of Peter, the appearances after the resurrection are brought into connection with Galilee; and there is an altogether different tradition, not at all reconcilable with this, which puts Peter into the background, and makes Jerusalem prominent as the scene of these appearances. This latter tradition was not developed until after the flight of the disciples from Jerusalem.

3. Next to Peter, the person who must be taken into consideration first in the effort to explain the origin of the belief in the resurrection of Jesus, is the Apostle St. Paul, in reference both to his early character as a Pharisee and his later position as the apostle of the Greeks.

4. The Jewish transcendental and eschatological ideas concerning heaven and the Greek conception of an independent world are historical supports of this belief.

5. The value of these supports has been destroyed by the recent researches of modern natural sciences. The Apostle Paul, both as a Pharisee and as a Christian, would not be thinkable without his belief in eternal life and in heaven; and the belief in the resurrection of Jesus and the transcendental ideas of the world and of heaven current among the Jews can not be conceived otherwise than in the closest relation to each other—not, however, in the sense that the one originated in the other; but the disposition to develop a belief in the resurrection was inherent in Judaism. Then, on the other hand, the Greeks, whose Apostle St. Paul was, at that time were fleeing from the world of reality to that of the Platonic ideas, of abstractions. Here Judaism and Greek philosophy met, and together contributed to creating the belief in the resurrection of Jesus.

6. The origin and the development of the Gospel traditions show that primitive Christianity, as represented by Peter, in addition to these eschatological hopes, possessed also the remembrance of the Lord on earth as one independent pole of their faith.

7. The union of these two relative points, each in itself independent, resulted: (*a*) in a faith in the resurrection of Jesus as the impelling motive for the preservation and development of their life's ideals; and (*b*) in the intensity of the remembrance of the Lord which brought with it a transformation of their ideas of heaven.

8. The appearances of the risen Lord, as isolated facts, are not discernible to our observation. They can not accordingly be regarded, for overconsciousness, as valid guaranties of a transcendent world.

9. Only in the faith of Jesus Himself can we find the evidence of His eternity.

10. This foundation for our faith accomplishes what it does accomplish exclusively for the faith of the congregations, but even for this faith it offers nothing more and nothing else than the full conception of the eternally personal life of Jesus from God and in God.

Eck adds that he must decline to accept every recognition and appreciation (*Wertschätzung*) of the revelations of the Risen One as independent and isolated facts. The origin of the belief in the resurrection as an historical fact must be explained psychologically.

That these views, however, are not shared by all representatives of the critical school is very apparent from the very next *heft* of the series, which is also devoted to the question of the Resurrection, and is from the pen of the versatile Professor Loofe, of the University of Halle. He carefully analyzes the evidences brought to sustain the fact, and concludes that the accounts, however they may differ in relative value, are historical and reliable. His summary states that Paul and John throughout report what is historical fact in connection with the resurrection of Jesus, and the reports of Luke are substantially as reliable, but contain some statements, especially those concerning eating and drinking on the part of the Lord, which are of secondary value. The special title of Loofe's essay—which is a splendid specimen of accurate and concise scholarship—is, "The Accounts of the Resurrection and Their Worth."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## INFLUENCE OF MISSIONARY WORK UPON INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

COMMENTING on the influence which is brought to bear upon the policy of the United States at the present juncture by reason of the eagerness of Protestants to engage in missionary work in the Philippines, *The Presbyterian Review* (Toronto) moralizes on the general relation of missions to national policy. It says:

"It has long been part of the policy of France to lend active support to Roman Catholic missions in any country which she has sought to colonize or annex, on the ground that she was thereby supposed to strengthen her influence and her hold over it. Russia is also at the present time placing her reliance on missions to the Nestorians in Persia as a means of advancing her interests there. This is why the governments of these two nations are always suspicious of English Protestant missionaries and can not avoid regarding them as having ulterior political aims. France has consented to tolerate the Protestant church in Madagascar only on the understanding that as soon as possible the control of the work there shall be taken over by the Reformed Church of France.

"As a matter of fact the missions undertaken by the Protestant churches of Britain and America have never had any ulterior aims. They have been undertaken solely for the sake of the spiritual results that might be secured. The same is also true in the main of German missions. But it is impossible to deny that they have actually exercised considerable influence on the foreign policy of the nations which they represented. Whatever may have been the reasons that led a church to adopt a particular field as the sphere of its operations, the constituent members of that church will always thereafter take greater interest in its political fortunes, and will be unwilling to consent to any changes that might endanger the work in which they are engaged and for which they have already made great sacrifices. . . . . .

"Another aspect of the influence of foreign missions on national policy, however, which is perhaps more important still, is seen in its helping to determine the whole spirit of a nation's attitude toward the world. No more remarkable instance of such a change of attitude has occurred in modern times than that which is seen in the United States as the outcome of the Spanish war. It would

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be a very superficial view of the causes of that change, however, which would attribute it solely to the war and to the accident of Admiral Dewey's dramatic success at Manila. The way had been prepared for the United States assuming its place among the nations of the world by the fact that the American churches had so long taken an active interest in the spiritual welfare of other nations. Before the Spanish war was thought of many of the Americans had felt that they should have interfered on behalf of the persecuted Armenians, and had it not been for the unfortunate Venezuelan affair they would have probably joined Great Britain in coercing Turkey into treating them decently. The interest they had in them was due almost entirely to the missionary operations carried on among that ancient people. Had there been any considerable missionary interest in Cuba there is little doubt they would have interfered on its behalf long before they did.

"The influence of foreign missions on national policy is altogether likely to be much stronger in the future than in the past. This is partly due to the larger scale on which they are being conducted, but mainly to the fact that they have made good their claim to be among the vital forces in the advancement of civilization."

## DR. TALMAGE ON EVOLUTION.

IN one of his recently published sermons (issued in various papers during the week ending August 27) Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage takes a pronounced stand against the scientific doctrine of evolution. The sermon is based upon the text, 1 Timothy vi. 20: "O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding oppositions of science falsely so called." Dr. Talmage begins by declaring that there is no contest between genuine science and revelation. To verify this statement he points to the achievements of men like Professor Morse, Cyrus W. Field, and James Y. Simpson, who were, it is said, sincere and devoted Christian men as well as great scientists. He then proceeds to say:

"At the present time the air is filled with social and platform and pulpit talk about evolution, and it is high time that the people who have not time to make investigations for themselves understand that evolution, in the first place, is up-and-down, out-and-out infidelity; in the second place, it is contrary to the facts of science; and, in the third place, it is brutalizing in its tendencies. I do not argue that this is a genuine book; I do not say that the Bible is worthy of any kind of credence—those are subjects for other Sabbaths; but I want you to understand that Thomas Paine and Hume and Voltaire no more thoroughly disbelieved the Holy Scriptures than do all the leading scientists who believe in evolution. And when I say scientists, of course I do not mean literary men or theologians who, in essay or in sermon, and without giving their life to scientific investigation, look at the subject on this side or that. By scientists I mean those who have a specialty in that direction and who, through zoological garden and aquarium and astronomical observatory, give their life to the study of the physical earth, its plants and its animals, and the regions beyond so far as optical instruments have explored them."

Dr. Talmage next devotes himself to the consideration of the writings and addresses of Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, Darwin, Tyndal, Huxley, Professor Heckel, and other evolutionists who, "without one exception the world over, are infidels." To prove this point, Dr. Talmage institutes a comparison between the Biblical story of the creation of man and the theory of evolution as follows:

"'God said, Let us make man in our image. God created man in His own image; male and female created He them.' He breathed into him the breath of life, the whole story setting forth the idea that it was not a perfect kangaroo, or a perfect orang-utan, but a perfect man. That is the Bible account. The evolutionist account: Away back in the ages there were four or five primal germs, or seminal spores from which all the living creatures have been evolved. Go away back, and there you will find a vegetable stuff that might be called a mushroom. This mushroom by innate force develops a tadpole, the tadpole by innate force develops a polywog, the polywog develops a fish, the fish by natural force develops into a reptile, the reptile develops into a quadruped, the quadruped develops into a baboon, the baboon develops into a man."

Comparisons are also drawn between the Biblical accounts of "how the brute creation was started" and "how the worlds were made," and the teachings of evolution on these same points.

The names of a number of prominent scientists are cited as being opposed to the evolution doctrine. Among these are Hugh Miller, Faraday, Dana, and Dawson. The tenet of evolution as to "the survival of the fittest" is declared to be "antagonistic to the Bible and to common sense." Natural evolution is declared to be downward and not upward. It is said, finally, that evolution is nothing more, anyway, than "an old heathen corpse set up in a morgue."

"What is remarkable about this thing is, it is all the time developing its dishonesty. In our day it is ascribing this evolution to Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin. It is a dishonesty. Evolution was known and advocated hundreds of years before these gentlemen began to be evolved. The Phœnicians thousands of years ago declared that the human race wobbled out of the mud. Democritus, who lived 460 years before Christ—remember that—knew this doctrine of evolution when he said: 'Everything is composed of atoms, or infinitely small elements, each with a definite quality, form, and movement, whose inevitable union and separation shape all different things and forms, laws and efforts, and dissolved them again for new combinations. The gods themselves and the human mind originated from such atoms. There are no casualties. Everything is necessary and determined by the nature of the atoms which have certain mutual affinities, attractions, and repulsions.' Anaximander centuries ago declared that the human race started at the place where the sea saturated the earth. Lucretius developed long centuries ago, in his poems, the doctrine of evolution."

One of the papers in which Dr. Talmage's sermon appeared is the New York *Weekly Witness*, and that journal takes emphatic exception to the discourse in its editorial columns. It characterizes the sermon as a "serious mistake." It says that Dr. Talmage should have talked with more discrimination or not at all; that "evolution is distinctly taught in the Bible"; that the first chapter of Genesis is "full of evolution"; and that "such talk as Dr. Talmage indulges in, which was, unfortunately, too common in past generations, is well calculated to make infidels, because by asserting that the Bible teaches exactly the reverse of what it does teach he makes it appear false." Referring to the Biblical account of the creation, *The Witness* says:

"The very form of words used in speaking of the origin of life shows that it was produced by evolution and not by direct creation—'And God said, Let the earth *bring forth* grass, the herb, the fruit-tree.' 'And God said, Let the waters *bring forth* abundantly the moving creature that hath life and fowl that may fly above the earth.' 'And God said, Let the earth *bring forth* the living creature after his kind,' cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth.'

"The Bible does not tell us by what processes the earth brought forth vegetation, and the waters brought forth fish and fowls, and the earth brought forth animals. It does not tell us whether these different results of evolution were brought about quite independently of each other or as steps in an ascending scale, one leading to the other. But it does show that the lower forms of life were first produced and the higher forms of life later, and this seems at least to give some support to the theory of the evolutionists that the higher forms were evolved out of the lower forms. Whether that was the case or not is a purely scientific question, which, if decided at all, must be decided by scientific research.

"Instead, therefore, of quarreling with the scientists because of their efforts to discover it, Christians should watch these efforts with interest, assured that every real discovery made by science will only throw fresh light on the Bible and add to the glory of the God of the Bible."

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## AN ETHICAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL that does not mention religion to the children until they are about to be graduated from the school, that defers its teaching of the idea of God until the children are fifteen or sixteen, and that introduces the subject then by a discussion of Santa Claus, *Queen Mab* in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and other like characters, must have the attraction of novelty to most Sunday-school workers. Such a school is in actual operation in St. Louis, in connection with the Ethical Society of that city. Mr. W. L. Sheldon, the lecturer of the society, outlines, in the September and October numbers of *Ethical Addresses*, the school's plan of work.

The foundation of the school is a short "catechism" or responsive exercise. "Nearly all that we have to give throughout the long course from seven up to sixteen years of age," says Mr. Sheldon, "is but an illustration or working out of these few principles." This exercise, which is frequently repeated by the school, is as follows:

*Superintendent:*

"Truth is the strong thing. Let man's life be true."

*The School:*

The Sense of Duty we should place above everything else in the world.

*Superintendent:*

"Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong,
And the most ancient heavens through thee are fresh and strong."

*The School:*

The Good Life for its own sake, without thought of reward, is what we should most care for.

*One of the Teachers:*
"Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

*One of the Teachers:*
"Tho the cause of evil prosper,
Yet 'tis truth alone is strong."

*Superintendent:*

COMMANDS WE ARE TO OBEY.

*The School:*

1. Thou shalt not lie.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt do no murder.
4. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
5. Thou shalt not covet what belongs to another.

*One of the Teachers:*
"The Eternal seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Eternal looketh on the heart."

*One of the Teachers:*
"Whoever fights, whoever falls,
Justice conquers evermore,
Justice after as before."
We should all love justice.

*Superintendent:*

COMMANDS WE ARE TO OBEY.

*The School:*

1. Thou shalt obey thy conscience.
2. Thou shalt revere the soul in thyself and in all others.
3. Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother.
4. Thou shalt respect the laws of thy country.
5. Thou shalt make thyself of service to thy fellow man.

*One of the Teachers:*
"Look not outside of yourself for a refuge; be a refuge to yourself."

*One of the Teachers:*
"To thine own self be true;
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

*Superintendent:*

WHAT WE ARE TO LOVE.

*The School:*

We are to love the Good with a supreme love.
We are to love knowledge, and seek Truth wherever it may be found.
We are to love the Beautiful; but even more we are to love the Good and the True.
We are to love these as if they were one; the True, the Beautiful and the Good.

*One of the Teachers:*
"The Soul itself is the witness of the Soul, and the Soul is the refuge of the Soul; despise not thine own Soul, the supreme witness of men."

*One of the Teachers:*
"I do nothing but go about persuading old and young alike, to care first and chiefly for the greatest improvement of the soul."

*Superintendent:*

WHAT WE ARE TO DO.

*The School:*

1. We should think first of our father and mother.
2. We should labor for the welfare of our own home.
3. We should help those who are weak or in trouble.
4. We should work for the good of our country.
5. We should believe in the Brotherhood of Man.

*One of the Teachers:*
"He that is greatest among you shall be as one that serves."
May we always be ready to serve.

*One of the Teachers:*
"Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love."

*Superintendent:*

WHAT WE ARE TO STRIVE FOR.

*The School:*

To be true to ourselves, true to our home, true to our country, true to our fellow men. We are to strive to be true in everything.

*Superintendent:*

"Truth is the strong thing, Let man's life be true."

Songs, concerts, lantern-slides, and five-minute talks are used to give variety to the sessions of the school. But the main part of the work comes when the teacher meets the class. To inculcate the truths outlined in the responsive exercise is the teacher's ask. The Bible stories are told to the very little folk:

"We do not undertake to have these taught in the conventional way, using the exact language of the Bible and giving all that we find there. The main point is to select such stories or tales as may have a meaning to the little ones and carry some sort of an ethical lesson. We tell these stories, as we have already said, not for the purpose of teaching the child about God, but about man, and what man has learned of life and about right and wrong through long ages of history and experience.

"These tales are told as 'stories,' with no special discussion as to whether they are true or not true, whether they are history or not history."

The youngsters are entertained in this manner until they reach the age of about nine years, when more serious work is begun:

"At about the age of nine years we begin the systematic work we are outlining in our course of instruction. The first year is devoted to a study of the 'habits.' The teacher takes up one habit after another, talking it over with the boys and girls, seeing what impressions they may have concerning it, what they have learned about it for themselves out of their own experiences and observations, and then adding to this the wisdom which the older mind can impart."

"Exaggeration," "being saving," "being conceited," "generosity," "stinginess," habits of "borrowing," "being lazy," "swearing," "being studious," "pride," "perseverance," "order," "humility," "self-denial," and "procrastination" are some of the habits discussed. After a year or so of this, the course passes to the study of institutions, or "institutional life," first the "home," then "citizenship and one's country," and afterward the "self," or "the duties to oneself."

The "Life of Jesus" is introduced to the mind of the scholar when he reaches the age of eleven or twelve. The supernatural side of the life of Jesus is "left for the mature mind to grapple with." The "miracle-side" is passed over or omitted. "We tell it," says Mr. Sheldon, "*as a life*, a beautiful and noble life."

The next year the scholar's mind is turned to "citizenship" and allied subjects; and after that to "duties to oneself."

The end of the course approaches. So far the subject of religion has not been introduced. The pupils have reached the age of fifteen or sixteen, and even yet, Mr. Sheldon thinks, their minds may not be ripe enough to grasp the religious points that the Sunday-school has to give. Nevertheless, he says, "if they are not taught something on this subject, then it becomes a sheer matter of chance what fantastic line they may follow later on."

The "Bibles" are first introduced, in this connection, to the child's mind. The "Path of Virtue" of the Buddhists, a volume of translations from Confucius, the "Koran," and the "Bible" of Judaism and Christianity are studied. Mr. Sheldon says:

"We aim to arouse in the young a special regard for these sacred books; so that the boys and girls shall feel that there is a rare and peculiar wisdom to be found there, of a kind which can not, as a rule, be found in other books or in other literature."

After this discussion of the sacred books, the scholar's mind is prepared for the idea of a God by the study of Santa Claus, fairies, fetishism, and popular superstitions. Then follows the study

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of polytheism and its progress into monotheism. The whole study "centers around *Deity as having stood for Justice and Right.*" Then the culmination:

"We pass on from a belief of 'Gods-as-One,' to the later belief of 'One Mankind.' Our whole point has been to show how, in the course of a hundred thousand years through the history of these beliefs about gods or about God, human nature has come to feel or believe that in one way or another the universe or the Power behind it supports the cause of right. . . . . .

"We have not definitely told the children to believe in one personal God, nor have we said positively that there was such a Being. The final answer to that question we can leave to the fathers and mothers at home."

## SPAIN AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

SOME days ago, according to press despatches, General Weyler wrote a long letter to the Queen Regent of Spain, in which he pointed out what he declared to be the true reason for Spain's weakness—namely, the Catholic church—and strongly advised her to sever her connection with the corrupt church party.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) comments upon this in the following language:

"A sermon from the man who originated the merciless policy of concentration and thus brought about the death, through famine and disease, of half a million people who had been guilty of no wrong, is like a homily from the evil one; but even Satan can speak the truth when he chooses, and so can Weyler. With a force of logic impossible to answer, he tells the Queen that Spain's lamentable condition at present is due to the clericals, and in support of his proposition he cites facts hitherto almost unknown outside of Spain, but familiar to Spaniards acquainted with their own social and political condition.

"Weyler declares that while Spain is poor, the church in Spain is richer than in any other country in Europe; not even in priest-ridden Italy does the church possess so much. 'Many of the richest corporations in the kingdom belong to the church, notably the Transatlantic Española, the leading steamship company. The clerics also have large landed estates, both in the peninsula and in the colonies. Nearly all the land of any value in the Philippines belongs to the religious orders and is rented to the islanders by them.'

"In return for the benefits conferred upon it by the state and people, Weyler asks what the church has done for the country, and answers his own question by the statement that not only has it done nothing, but that in crises like the present its influence has always been against the court and Government, and while the bishops have ostensibly favored the priests, whose power among the common people is unlimited, have invariably opposed the few measures of reform that the Government has had the courage to suggest. This is the way the church has returned thanks for the benefits conferred upon it, for the privileges enjoyed by its clergy, for the immense wealth it has wheedled and cajoled from the Government and people of Spain. The letter is the most frightful arraignment ever made of a religious denomination, and is all the more remarkable coming from the man it does. Weyler states plainly that the cordial support of himself and his followers depends upon a change of attitude by the Government toward the church. Politics make strange bedfellows, but no more whimsical change has ever been seen in the political arena than that of Weyler; in Cuba, a tyrant so merciless as to deserve the sobriquet 'Butcher Weyler,' by which he is known throughout the civilized world; in Spain a reformer, endeavoring to purify the body politic from the malign influence of a greedy and corrupt priesthood."

Dr. Henry A. Stimson, writing upon Spain and the Catholic church in *The Independent*, takes the ground that the Catholic church in general is no more like the Catholic church of Alva and Philip II. (which is still the Catholic church in Spain) than the Protestant church is like that of Archbishop Laud.

Dr. Stimson seeks to remove what he declares is unjust prejudice aroused against American Catholics through the war. He says:

"The Catholic church, despite its compact and powerful organization, has always exhibited the same characteristics. For three hundred years Spain has been out of the current of modern history, and the Catholic church in Spain has lived under those conditions. We may well wonder how it has been possible for a nation or its church to have such a history. By the blessing of God we can not comprehend it. We have been in midstream. But the Catholic church in America has shared our life, as elsewhere it has joined in the privileges and shared in the progress of other favored lands. To apply to the Catholic church at large the terms with which we should describe the Catholic church of Spain would be like describing it in the United States in terms of the archbishop of Santa Fé and the church of New Mexico."

Dr. Stimson says the church at its head-center is making great changes:

"A friend who has recently returned from a sojourn in Rome, and has enjoyed very exceptional opportunities of knowing the truth, tells me that he was filled with surprise at the evidence of tremendous changes that are quietly going on in both the spirit and the methods of the Catholic church as seen at its center. We Protestants will be slow to believe that it is other than to us it always has been. But it is well to remember that the world has seen few greater changes than were introduced in that same church by the monk Hildebrand or the soldier priest Ignatius Loyola. The church which in France produced Fénelon and Pascal and the Arnaulds, and rejected the bull against the Jansenists, and in our time has been represented by the beloved archbishop of Paris, Darboy, which in England has had Wiseman and Newman for her cardinals, and in America is known as the church of Archbishop Kendrick and Cardinal Gibbon, can not be regarded as immovable or unintelligent, or, with other than an injustice of which none of us would willingly be guilty, be held unpatriotic or unsympathetic in the great contest that is upon us for the progress of the world."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. BALLINGTON BOOTH states that the report that the American Volunteers are about to abandon their uniform and military tactics is unfounded. They have some 170 stations in full connection and equipment with audiences averaging nearly 400,000 monthly, which is indisputable evidence that they are doing other than prison work.

PRINCE MAX, of Saxony, recently appointed bishop of Kulm, is said to be the only person of royal birth now in holy orders. A few years ago the prince suddenly resigned his commission as a cavalry officer in the German army and betook himself to the cloister or seminary at Eichstatt, asking there for admission in order that he might study for the priesthood.

A UNION of Jewish rabbis held in Berlin recently, with an attendance of about 150, passed resolutions disapproving of the efforts of the Zionists to create a Jewish national state in Palestine as being antagonistic to the Messianic promise, but approving the efforts to colonize Palestine with Jewish agriculturists. The rule was defined that Judaism obliges its followers to serve the country to which they belong with the utmost devotion and to further its interest with their whole heart and all their strength.

JUDGE H. M. EDWARDS, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, has ruled that there is nothing in the laws of that Commonwealth to prevent the reading of the Bible in public schools. This decision terminates a contest which originated in the protest which certain inhabitants of Waverly Borough in that State made against a reading of the portion of the King James version in the graded school of the borough every day. A bill in equity was asked for to restrain the principal or any one else from reading the Bible or conducting any form of religious exercise in the school.

AN "unpaid soldier" of the Salvation Army, who has had a dozen years' experience of its evangelical work, writing in *The Contemporary Review* strikes a note of warning in regard to certain dangers and tendencies that are revealing themselves in the Army. The first danger he indicates is the deprivation of the rank and file of all control in the affairs of the Army, even the most local. Another is overpressure; the authorities tax the time, energy, and giving capacity of the societies to the utmost. They are wondrously kind to their sinners, but very severe on their saints. Then there is a severe financial strain, owing in part to a want of economy in working, and in part to the erection of spacious buildings "altogether beyond our means."

THE following letter refers to a note in this department, printed September 17, concerning the report that Rev. D. L. Moody might soon have built for him a great institutional church in New York City:

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—The enclosed has been circulated for some time, but is entirely without foundation. Mr. Moody is neither directly nor indirectly connected with any such undertaking. He has already as much work of this kind as he can attend to in Northfield Schools and Chicago Bible Institute, with their twelve hundred students, and does not contemplate any such work as this suggests.

Will you kindly contradict this rumor if you have opportunity?

EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS. WILL R. MOODY.

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## FOREIGN TOPICS.

### QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CORONATION.

SEPTEMBER 1 the regency of Queen Emma came to an end, and her daughter, Wilhelmina, of Orange-Nassau, became Queen of the Netherlands. The day was one of genuine rejoicings to her subjects, who, with the example of Queen Victoria before their eyes, hope for a long reign full of prosperity. In her proclamation the queen thanked her people for the many marks of affection which her subjects have showered upon her, and she promised to fulfil her duties strictly in accordance with the Constitution. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, expresses itself confident that the royal power is in good hands, and says:

"Some people would be inclined to smile, and even to say: What does it matter whether the sovereign is a man or a woman! A Maria Theresa and a Catherine were almost autocrats; but in

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS,

As she Appeared at her Coronation, September 6, 1898.

From *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart.

these days of constitutionalism, what is the king or queen more than an ornament? The chambers and the cabinet rule, and if the king or queen can do no wrong, neither have they any power. But this would be a very erroneous conception. True, the responsibility rests with the ministers, whose actions, as such, are supervised by the people's representatives; but the royal power is more than a shadow. The queen can not perform a royal act without her ministers, but neither can the ministers do anything without her consent. . . . The constitution does not restrict the queen, it only places the responsibility for her actions upon other shoulders. . . . The sovereign who would live at peace with the people will surround herself with ministers indorsed by the representatives. On the other hand, the queen can always appeal to the people by dissolving parliament. This confers an immense power upon her, a power often underrated."

Such reflections in the Dutch papers are not without significance, as the queen is credited with possessing a very strong will, which her mother, the queen-regent, sought to curb rather than to break. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, hints that "in these days of world-wide unrest" many discontented people will try to interest the queen for their own plans, and hopes that the nation is as fully alive to its responsibilities as is the queen. It says:

"Let us refrain from showing excited jingoism upon such an occasion as this. But let us also take care that the day is not desecrated by defamatory remarks about our own country. Wo to us if we lose faith in ourselves. Let us realize that a new era has begun. Let us feel as a renewed people, not as descendants, but as ancestors of many generations, gathering around the throne of her who is herself an emblem of spring."

Nearly everywhere the enthusiasm with which the Dutch receive their young queen whenever she appears in public has been notable. "The love of the people for their young sovereign," says the *Epoca*, Madrid, "is almost a passion and a cult." "The monarchy has certainly been strengthened enormously by this sentiment." The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, publishes an article by Louis Enault, in which he says:

"More a young girl than a queen, she does not care to wear her orders, but she accepts with pleasure the flowers given her by the people as tokens of their affection. This affection manifests itself almost in a cult, and any pretext is accepted to show it. Her picture is found everywhere in the cottage and in the mansion, generally in the pretty dress of the Frisian women. . . . For a long time she has been the sweet patron in whom all hopes are centered."

It is only natural that Queen Wilhelmina's coronation should have become the welcome occasion for a display of that wealth for which Holland has long been famous. The *Petit Bleu*, Brussels, says:

"Usually the Dutch capital is sober, almost somber in appearance. . . . To-day Amsterdam astonishes the visitor by its gayety. Its numerous canals are lined by thousands of vessels decked with flowers. Its streets are alive with people from all provinces in their local garb; from the taciturn Frisians to the loquacious Zealanders. There is a dreamlike and bewildering display of wealth, a wealth which impresses the observers with its solidity."

Especially hearty in their congratulations are the Germans, who have not forgotten the hearty reception that Emperor William was accorded during his visit to Holland. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The whole civilized world wished Holland a long period of that prosperity which can not fail to come to an enlightened country, however limited its boundaries. . . . We Germans specially think of our historic friendship. Our Emperor, as head of the Prussian dynasty, has the title of a prince of Orange. The national battle-song of the Dutch begins with the words; '*Wilhelmus van Nassouwen Ben ick van duytschen bloedt*' [William of Nassau am I, of German blood], and such memories remind Dutch and German that they are of kindred race. When our Emperor visited the Dutch cities he received such a hearty reception that we can not but remember it with gratitude. . . . May a long period of prosperity come to 'the people who proudly obey' under this latest representative of the dynasty restored during a period of hardship and battle."

Many English papers, however, express distrust of Germany's future relations to Holland. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"How vital it is for the well-being of both Holland and of Europe as a whole that this nation should endure intact! That it is absolutely safe from aggression few can believe who understand the policy of the German Government, and who see how useful the ports of Holland might become to a nation which has scarcely adequate marine border for its vast and growing commerce. . . . Our American friends, looking to the Pilgrim Fathers as the chief, if not the only, founders of the great republic, cherish a peculiar veneration for Holland. If any attack should be made on the Netherlands, we may safely assert that England and America would want to know the reason why."

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*The Speaker* says:

"Queen Wilhelmina is for the time the sole representative of the national house. While she lives Holland is secured from Germanization by anything short of actual force; for the queen will find a husband in Denmark or Sweden, or among the younger branches of our own royal family, rather than among the multitudinous princely houses of the German empire. But, should the line of Orange fail, it is practically certain that the character of the court will be German; and should certain of the domestic problems of Holland become acute, there will be an excuse for German intervention. We do not believe in the divine mission of the large states to absorb the small; still less that German militarism, directed by the country gentlemen of Prussia, should absorb a state with an enlightened civilization of its own—and a better one than that of the German Empire."

The London *Daily Chronicle*, however, is sure that the Dutch people received their queen with an English cheer, as the most fitting, and *The St. James's Gazette* thinks the very existence of the queen lessens the danger of Germanization. It says:

"The dynasty has, of course, as large an admixture of foreign blood as any other; but it is thoroughly and peculiarly national in its ideas and aspirations. Monarch and people think much the same thoughts and follow out the same safe and practical ideals. Thus it was that when there was a danger of a failure of heirs to the throne the people were quite as much concerned as the monarch himself. The heirs were Germanized, and the Teuton was the enemy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GENERAL KITCHENER'S VICTORY.

SIR HERBERT KITCHENER'S march to Khartum, and his defeat of the dervishes at Omdurman, with a loss of the latter of 10,000 killed and 17,000 wounded, according to British accounts, and with a loss to the British and the Egyptian troops of less than 400, has resulted in the assumption of a much bolder tone by the British press, particularly toward France. The London *Spectator* says that the Nile valley now belongs to England, British territory extending from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. The Khedive is promised retention on his shadowy throne, "if he behaves himself." The French are to be bundled out of Fashoda if they have, indeed, reached it. *The Speaker* says:

"We know that a French expedition has for many months been striving to reach Fashoda in order to raise the flag of France upon the banks of the Nile. We know further that France has received a solemn warning from both Liberal and Conservative governments that any attempt on her part to establish herself on the upper reaches of the Nile would be regarded by us as an unfriendly act. . . . It is much to be regretted that she has apparently paid no attention to the warnings she has received, and has allowed the Marchand expedition to proceed on an enterprise which, if it were to be successful, would undoubtedly jeopardize the good relations of the two countries. . . . But it will be far better to make that act impossible by forestalling the occupation of Fashoda, than to imperil the peace of the world by allowing it to be done. We trust, therefore, that instructions have already been given to the Sirdar to send the gunboats now at Khartum up the Nile in order that Fashoda may be occupied under the British-Egyptian flag, and that a helping hand may be held out to our fellow countrymen in Uganda, who are advancing toward the same spot under conditions of great difficulty."

*The Standard* remarks that "this, of course, decides the fate of the Sudan," and warns "any ambitious power that may have agents in that quarter" that "the force which annihilated the Califa must not be played with." The majority of British papers express the conviction that none but a British force could have accomplished this march and victory, and point to the lesson conveyed in this way to foreigners. In Canada many papers agree with *Saturday Night*, Toronto, that there is a lesson here that should be taken to heart by the United States. It says:

"There is no longer any question as to whether the British soldier is as ready to fight and as able to win as in the brave days of old, and the battle also proved that Britain still has generals who can plan, and resources so great that every detail can be worked out to perfection. . . . The Britishers may be slow but they are sure, and the story of the fall of Omdurman will make it easier for Great Britain to recruit its army in future; while the fall of Santiago, and the horrors of sickness, vermin, starvation, and thirst, will for decades to come deter the patriotic citizens of the United States from again readily enrolling themselves as volunteers."

The Manchester *Guardian*, however, is not quite sure but that Sir Herbert Kitchener's victory is praised beyond its merits. It says:

"We doubt whether it is wholly complimentary to the Sirdar to congratulate him in the effusive tone so generally adopted on having outmaneuvered such a general as the Califa, or quite fair to the army to make its victory an occasion for pointing out to foreign powers that we too have soldiers that can shoot straight and stand firm. There is no reason why we should lose all sense of proportion even on the morrow of a victory over dervishes. British soldiers have before now won battles against their equals, and such victories seem more appropriate occasions for the strain of triumph."

THE SIRDAR: BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER, C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.

General Kitchener has had nearly fifteen years' experience in Sudan warfare. He served on the staff in the Nile expedition of 1884-85, was present at the operations before Suakim in 1888, and in the next year took part in the campaign which resulted in the defeat of the dervish invading force at Toski. For his services Sir H. H. Kitchener has been repeatedly mentioned in despatches. He is forty-seven, and is an officer of the Royal Engineers—a major R. E. in substantial rank, with the brevet of colonel. It is as "Sirdar," or commander-in-chief of the Khedive's forces, that Colonel Kitchener ranks as a brigadier-general.

On the Continent, General Kitchener is given full credit for his sure methods. This is especially noticeable in the French papers. The *Journal des Débats* compliments him upon his skill. The *Temps* says:

"The campaign is one of great military interest. The Sirdar [Kitchener] has arranged a very difficult campaign with much precision, and under exceptional physical, material, and moral hardships. Military experts acknowledge that the march from

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Atbatara to the confluence of the White and Blue Nile must be regarded as proof of his ability as a strategist."

The German press, too, accords the British commander much praise, and the Emperor sent a telegram of congratulation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The English will not remain in Khartum, as their chief aim is to prevent the French from establishing themselves anywhere in that region. But whatever their motives, we can not deny that their advance benefits civilization and that it gives a stimulus to trade. The natives will now have an opportunity to begin a new life under new conditions. Just as Egypt has prospered under British rule, so will the people around Khartum prosper. Thanks to the skill of the British army, order and civilization will reign in that distant province."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"Gordon is avenged, the Sudan reconquered, and territory more than twice as large as Austria-Hungary comes under the sway of England. . . . It is not difficult to imagine how the English regard the future. Less than ever will they be willing to evacuate the territory they hold. But France and the Kongo Free State have preceded the English in the equatorial region, and they will not be willing to go away. France will demand most firmly a voice in regulating the future of the Nile valley. The English do not forget this, tho it must not be forgotten that France has nearly always yielded in African disputes."

The *Tageblatt*, Vienna, hopes England will hold the advantage she has obtained. The *Pester Lloyd*, too, is aware that Austrian trade must benefit by a British occupation of the entire Sudan, but the paper fears that France and Russia will make use of Abyssinia to obstruct the progress of the British troops.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SPAIN'S DARK FUTURE.

THE tone of the Spanish press, as represented in our exchanges, is very bitter. What with the loss of her colonies, whose trade, fostered by protection, kept alive the Spanish industries; what with dissension at home and national bankruptcy threatening, the future appears very dark. From the generosity of the United States nothing is expected. "It would be difficult," says the Madrid *Imparcial*, "to find in history, ancient or modern, a case of more barefaced robbery and brutality practised by an entire nation." And the *Epoca* says:

"What is the use of complaining? American opinion is plainly enough expressed in the American papers, and may be summarized as follows: 'Such a thing as international equity we do not recognize, because we need not. *Væ victis!* The conquered have no rights at all. If we discuss with them, we do so for appearances only, and we will not do that very much. The American commissioners should not deign to listen to anything that bears a resemblance to an objection to their ultimatums.' The know-nothing and the carpet-bagger are unrestrained."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, hopes that, despite the galling attitude of the United States, the Cortes will assent to all propositions, in order to restore peace at once. It expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Some politicians, chiefly Republican and Carlist, blame the Government severely for instituting press censorship, altho the measure was absolutely necessary. The Government simply acts for the public good in this case. How any member of the Cortes could wish to obstruct the peace negotiations passes our comprehension. Surely, there is not in the Spanish Parliament any one who believes that the war could have been continued.

In the *Économiste Français*, Paris, Leroy-Beaulieu gives a very somber acount of Spanish finance. He argues, in the main, as follows:

The public debt of Spain, including the colonial obligations, is nearly $2,000,000,000. Over $112,000,000 annually is needed for interest and amortization. The national income is only $160,000,000 a year at the highest computation. Does any one think Spain can pay 63 per cent. of it to satisfy her creditors? The idea is preposterous. A large reduction will have to be made, and this reduction must be equal in the case of all debts.

The knowledge that their finances are in a hopeless condition is likely to dampen what there is left of warlike ardor in the Spaniards. Another thing will perhaps work to the same effect—the repatriation of the Spanish troops. The gruesome accounts published regarding the appearance of the returning soldiers render pessimistic even the editors who insert them.

Many of the European papers believe that Spain will never recover her former vigor. Her natural resources are wasted, and the character of her people is not such as to insure honest government. That is the verdict of a writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who expresses himself as follows:

"It is a boastful, fantastic nation, which hates hard work and is ruled by its clergy. A Spaniard loves only bull-fights and always pretends to be more than he is. The Spaniard believes he is superior to other people, and his vile, flattering newspapers encourage him in this belief. His greatest ambition is to obtain a fat 'job' under the Government. The army fought badly, that is certain, else the raw American militia could not have beaten it. All experts agree that the army was vile, yet there are papers that demand rewards for officers conspicuous only for their incompetence. Only the navy showed courage. Even the Greeks in their war with Turkey were superior. Catalonia, the most energetic province, is anxious to become independent or to join France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## QUEEN CHRISTINA AND THE DYNASTIC CRISIS IN SPAIN.

JUST what the dynastic situation in Spain is, it is difficult for the best-informed Spaniards to tell, for the simple reason that there is no public sentiment in Spain. The newspapers, we are told, express the sentiment of only a small class of persons, the officials and politicians, who are never able to control the country when a great crisis stirs it.

Don Carlos, the pretender, is now residing at Lucerne, but he is said to have lost all his enthusiasm for the struggle to regain the crown of his ancestors. He is now fifty, fat, indolent, and has no money. His second wife, a poor but ambitious princess, and his followers are trying to prod him into action, on the ground that it is his last chance and the last chance of his house; but he has so little heart that it is doubtful if Carlism is any longer a force to be dreaded by the loyal Alphonsists.

The Republicans in Spain are also a negligible quantity, without organization, without money, and without any substantial friends in the army.

Such is a statement of the situation as made by a seemingly well-informed Spaniard in *The Fortnightly Review* (August). And yet, he adds, the nation is undoubtedly in the throes of a dynastic crisis, the upshot of which no one can pretend to predict. He gives three reasons why Spain can not possibly avoid another terrible revolution. These reasons are the utter breakdown of constitutionalism, a system by means of which a small class of official vampires and parasites have sucked the life-blood out of the country and made the crown responsible for all their corruption. In the eyes of the people, the constitution makes the crown responsible for the mistakes and sins of the ministers, and not the ministers themselves.

The second reason, the writer thinks, is that Queen Regent Christina has broken the constitution time and again in her efforts to save her dynasty.

The third reason is still more interesting, as it gives a near personal view of the Queen Regent herself, whom the general public have been allowed to see only at a respectful distance. To

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state this view briefly, Christina as a woman is a sort of Austrian Puritan, good enough in her way for heaven, but totally unfit either as a woman or as a queen for the Spaniards. Her cold, austere virtues make the Spaniard shiver with respect; but the Spaniard makes a very poor subject when there is nothing but respect in his heart for his sovereign; and a good many Spaniards are not able even to respect a sovereign who can not inspire love. *The Fortnightly* writer continues:

"The very virtues which the royal lady especially cultivates are those which in our country divest a monarch of his aureole and tend to repel the essentially human men and women of Spain, however great the joy which they may cause among angels in heaven. Her Majesty is accused of appearing haughty when expected to be courteously condescending; of displaying a right royal reserve where patriotic affability is the note required; of being surprisingly well informed about the little backslidings of courtiers and painfully caustic in her allusions to their peccadilloes when she might advantageously display a wise ignorance or salutary forgetfulness; and publicly, in moments of national crisis, of presenting herself as the loving mother of an only son instead of as the patriotic queen of eighteen millions of loyal subjects. Whenever those personal traits were not among the active causes which brought about the present dynastic crisis, they effectively paralyzed the only means that might have been successfully employed to neutralize them."

The writer goes on to say that Doña Maria Christina is one of the mildest and meekest of women who have ever worn a crown. She has first-rate intellectual qualities, which have stood her in good stead during these trying times of the Cuban war. Her virtues would suitably adorn a model German *Hausfrau*, but are wofully wasted upon frivolous Spaniards, whose ideal of a monarch differs little from the picture which the Hebrews drew of the Messiah. Outward splendor, visible majesty, sumptuous pageantry, and generous hospitality are among the main attributes which a Spaniard always wants to find in the successor of Philip II. "The Lady" has none of these; but, instead, thrift bordering on miserliness, and the domestic virtues of the narrow home circle, which are utterly un-Spanish. To quote again:

"The masses complain that her Majesty takes superfluous pains to announce by her every act that she is not a Spaniard, while the aristocracy censure her for bourgeois virtues which are royal defects. The former refuse to pardon her the contempt with which she has ever treated their national festivals and amusements—neither she nor her son having honored the bull-fights with their presence—and the latter maintain that since the death of her consort she has locked the portals of the palace-halls, less because of her grief for the eternally absent one, than because of her repugnance to take part in Spanish festivals. No doubt there is much in a bull-fight which is neither attractive nor edifying, and court society at Madrid may at times be a trifle trying. But a monarch has social as well as political duties to perform, and like those of most professions, altho occasionally very uncongenial, they can seldom be shirked with impunity. Spaniards, therefore, unhesitatingly respect the woman, but dislike the queen. She has never become a popular figure, but has remained for the masses a mere symbol: a statue of purest marble, sufficiently softened to admit the breath of life, but far too cold or spiritual to feel the warm, thrilling touches of kinship with her present human surroundings. For in a Spanish king or queen nonconformity is a serious crime, and the Señora cultivates it as assiduously as if it constituted one of her highest titles to the affections of her people. The results of this unroyal attitude were painfully visible when, in 1892, the Queen of Portugal paid a visit to Madrid. The beautiful Doña Amelia sauntered about the streets of our capital, enjoying the sights and scenes, was present at the bull-fights, and smiled graciously upon the spellbound men who, hat in hand and hearts on their lips, enthusiastically greeted her whithersoever she went. All Madrid involuntarily compared the Portuguese with the Spanish queen, and several of the journalists who contrasted the conduct of the two monarchs had to expiate their temerity in the model prison."

The youthful king is kept from the people, and the Princess of Asturia, now eighteen years of age, has never been introduced into society.

The writer then proceeds to give us a few concrete instances to illustrate La Señora's character.

"During one of those solemn receptions in the palace, which in former times made Spanish etiquette proverbial, her Majesty noticed something like a white rag on the floor of the salon. She motioned to one of the attendants to draw near, and, pointing to the white object, said, in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by a considerable circle of her subjects: 'Pick up that handkerchief and return it to its rightful owner.' 'May it please your Majesty, it is not a handkerchief; it is the lining of a hat.' 'Ah, really! Well, pick it up and let it be kept safely in case the owner should come and ask for it.' When anybody executes a piece of music at one of the select musical gatherings which from time to time take place in the palace, the queen, if she happens to know the composition herself, generally criticizes the performance, and often takes the player's place in order to show how it should be interpreted. Real artists are not always of her majesty's way of thinking on these subjects, but nobody ever ventures to execute anything which she has once played.

"Her thrift, which is commendable rather than royal, found expression once in connection with a portrait of her son, Don Alfonso XIII., which a celebrated artist, Domingo, painted by order. The price seemed exorbitant to the lady, who resolved not to patronize that celebrity again. Some time afterward another portrait of the boy-king being required, a very ingenious little scheme was spun for the purpose of getting a bargain. Her majesty's intendant entered into conversation with the portrait painter, Palmaroli, and chatted agreeably about all manner of subjects except the one that interested him most. At the fag-end of the conversation and in a very casual way the official said: 'Oh, by the way, what is your usual charge for the portrait of a child?' Palmaroli, an Italian by extraction and education, immediately saw through the little plan, and desirous of becoming portrait painter to the Queen of Spain, mentioned a relatively small sum—amounting, according to the present rate of exchange, to less than £100. He received the order at once. The portrait, however, when painted, fell very short of the lady's expectations, and she made a present of it to Pope Leo. His Holiness, not infallible in these profane matters, wrote a letter to her majesty, in which he spoke enthusiastically of the painting, qualifying it as 'a most rare work of art.' This appreciation was so distasteful to Doña Christina that she profited by the death of Palmaroli, which had occurred in the mean time, and the auction of his effects, which poverty compelled his family to sell, in order to return to them a painting which the artist had presented to her before his demise."

This Spanish writer closes with the declaration that the dynastic crisis now overhanging Spain is not political, but economic. The loss of the commerce of the colonies, the great debts of the war, and the loss of occupation of many thousands of men in the army and elsewhere are bound to create a revolution. Bread will be the battle-cry, and he sees a fearful day for Spain just ahead. All the present order of things will perish in the march. On the brink of this awful abyss, Spain makes her melancholy bow to the continent of America, which her enterprise once opened up to the world, and exclaims, *Moritura te salutat* (She who is about to die salutes thee).

---

HERR WOLFF, special correspondent of the *Tageblatt*, having an idle day somewhere between Kiao-chou and Tsing-tau, went out in quest of adventures with his dog, Schuster, and his clerk. Arriving at a court-house, he found a mandarin preparing to try thirteen Chinese charged with murdering German missionaries. Waving a piece of paper, which he declared was his warrant, he promptly took the highest seat, ordered "Herr von Schuster" to take the next in dignity to his right, placed his clerk on his left, waved aside the bewildered mandarin (who doubtless thought that this was the "mailed fist" in person) and called for the prisoners, whom, without hearing evidence, he promptly acquitted. He then rode off, followed by Herr von Schuster and the clerk, declaring that the order of the day was at end. Wolff will be prosecuted in Germany, as the German Government prefers to conduct its business without assistance from newspaper correspondents.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE STORY OF PANDITA RAMABAI.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER continues to tell us interesting stories of his Indian friends, and the latest and by no means the least notable of those about whom he writes (*Cosmopolis*, September) is Ramabai. The knowledge of her life has revealed to us much of the social conditions in India, especially as they bear upon child-widows. The widow is no longer burned in India, owing to the decree of the British Government forbidding it; but her life is worse than death, and, owing to the prevalence of early marriages, the number of child-widows is very large. One of the first steps toward reform in this respect was the passage of a bill raising the marriageable age of boys to eighteen and of girls to twelve. The two persons chiefly responsible for this step were Behramji Malabari and Ramabai. There was nothing in the old Indian system, according to Professor Müller, that countenanced child marriages, and he thinks they arose as a result of the Mohammedan conquest. In 1881 there were in India more than 600,000 widows under nineteen years of age, and 78,000 of these were under the age of nine. In defense of child marriages, the Hindus urged that love between children is idyllic and likely to last, while love between adults is not lasting and ends frequently in cruel separations. Their arguments were overborne, however, and Malabari's bill became law.

1. PANDITA RAMABAI.
2. ONE OF HER CO-WORKERS.

How lightly marriages are arranged in India is illustrated in Ramabai's story of her mother's marriage, as Max Müller gives it.

Ramabai's grandfather, a high-caste Brahman, was on a religious pilgrimage with his wife and their two daughters, nine and seven years of age. One morning, when bathing in the Godavari, he saw a fine-looking man in the river, and found on inquiry that he was a Brahman and a widower. Her grandfather then betrothed to this man his nine-year-old daughter, Ramabai's mother. The marriage took place, and the stranger immediately started for his home nine hundred miles away from the child's own home, while the father paid no more attention to the fate of his daughter. The marriage, however, turned out well, for the husband, who was a great Sanskrit scholar, was very kind to his child wife, and was most anxious to teach her the sacred language. This was a very unusual course,—in fact, it was contrary to the Brahmanic law. Professor Müller goes on with the story:

"It seems that he had made the same experiment with his first wife, but that it had failed owing to the opposition of her family. When therefore he was met by a similar opposition in the case of his second wife, he suddenly left his home and his friends, and journeyed with his young wife to the forest of Gungamul, on a remote plateau of the Western Ghauts, and there found his new home, where the world could no longer hinder or trouble him. Such things are possible in India only, and even there they are of rare occurrence. Ramabai was told by her mother how she and her husband spent the first night after their flight from home in the open air without shelter of any kind, she rolled up in her pasodi or cotton quilt, he watching by her side. Wild animals were heard howling all around them, and the young wife lay convulsed with terror; and no wonder she did, tho her husband kept watch till daybreak, frightening the wild animals away as best he could from his bride and his new home. However, there, in the forest, husband and wife, like another Yagnavalkya and Maitreyi, remained, and there the husband began to teach his wife Sanskrit. A rude hut was soon constructed, such as suffices in a forest and in the climate of India. The wife grew in stature and in knowledge, and soon became the mother of three children born in this wilderness, one son and two daughters. As they grew up the father at once began the instruction of his son and his elder daughter. Soon the fame of his scholarship began to attract students from the neighborhood, and the hermitage, situated as it was near the source of one of the rivers, became a place of pilgrimage, and attracted many visitors."

When Ramabai grew up, the father was getting too old to teach her, so her education devolved upon her mother. But in India pilgrims have a right to hospitality, and there came so many that the household could not bear the expenses, and the hermitage had to be broken up. The family began a life of tramping from place to place, and made a living by reciting Sanskrit texts. Ramabaid was a prodigy of learning. In India the student learns by repetition, and can repeat whole libraries of books without making the slightest mistake. Ramabai listened outside of the door while her brother repeated his lessons, and in this way she got an immense fund of knowledge. She remained unmarried long after the age fixed by statute. This was a breach of the law, but she was not disturbed while her father lived. After his death her position became almost desperate. She still had protection in her brother, but all the family property had been spent. They were not able to pay the Brahmans for carrying the remains of their mother to the burning ghat.

Thereafter she and her brother wandered about over India, still reciting Sanskrit texts, and in Calcutta her lectures excited great interest. Her brother died and she was forced to take a husband. The marriage turned out happy, but soon her husband died.

Her case now was indeed desperate, but she was upheld by her strong desire to fit herself for useful work among her own countrywomen. She resolved to go to England to study medicine. This required more courage than Napoleon's march to Russia. She had but a small sum of money, but she finally reached England and received shelter for a time with the sisterhood of Wantage. She told the sisters that, grateful as she felt for their kindness, she could not become a Christian, for, as she had after said, a good Brahman is quite as good as a good Christian. The friend who was with her was afraid they would be made Christians by force, and one night she tried to strangle Ramabai. Failing in this, the friend killed herself, and Ramabai was so prostrated from this blow that she lost her hearing and had to give up the idea of studying medicine. She did fit herself, however, for a nurse. Soon she came to America, where she has gained many friends, who have helped her to start a refuge for child-widows at Asrama. There she met with great success. In the mean time she has become a Christian; not that she thinks any the less of her own religion, but she did not want to stand alone. Her becoming a Christian has no doubt retarded her work, but her goodness can not be hidden. She is indeed, says Professor Müller, a noble and unselfish woman, and deserves all the help she receives from those who sympathize with her.

### Effect of Spanish Bullets.

*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST:—I notice in your issue of July 21 an article on the "Effect of Spanish Bullets," and a quotation from a medical journal speaking of the lacerated condition of the wound at the point of egress as tho the cause was unknown. As a lover and user of the rifle, I had long ago noticed that fact in the shooting of game with an elongated projectile. I set about observing and experimenting to find out the reason of it. I think I demonstrated to my own satisfaction that an elongated projectile is easily and quickly turned from the course of its longer axis on entering a substance, affording unequal resistance to its point and surface, as it would in passing through a man's body, and from that point it continues on its course end over end. In addition to its projectile motion, its conduct after being thrown from its straight course on its longer axis may be likened to that of a spinning-top on being tripped up and thrown on its side. Such a course of such a projectile would necessarily produce just such wounds as were found on the victims. W. D. B.

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## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Peking Syndicate, Limited, of London has just been awarded by the imperial Chinese Government the first charter ever granted by China to a foreign syndicate, by the terms of which foreigners have the right to open and work mines, construct and operate railways, and all entirely free from Chinese control other than the payment of a royalty and conformity with the general laws of the empire as applicable to foreigners. The grant is the sole right to operate in the province of Shansi, under articles of agreement, which are summarized by James W. Ragsdale, American *consul* at *Tientsin*, as follows:

The right to open and work coal and iron deposits in certain (named) districts in the province of Shansi; and the sole right to all petroleum, these rights to exist for sixty years, are granted.

Private lands are to be purchased, and on government lands the syndicate is to pay double the present land tax.

All matters of administration, exploitation, management of employees and finances shall be controlled by the board of directors of the Peking Syndicate. Each mine is to have foreign managers and one Chinaman to arrange disputes with natives. All accounts are to be kept by foreign methods, but audited annually by a native of China.

The Chinese Government is to receive 5 per cent. producer's tax on the actual cost of extracting coal, iron, or other material. The syndicate is to receive 6 per cent. interest on the capital of the company, and 10 per cent. shall be set aside as a sinking fund with which to repay the capital. Of the balance net profit, the Chinese Government is to receive 25 per cent. and the Peking Syndicate 75 per cent. All future coal or iron mines worked with foreign capital shall pay the 5 per cent. producer's tax.

All important machinery and material shall pay 1½ per cent. the regular maritime customs dues, but no likin taxes. Mining products exported from a seaport shall pay regular export duty.

At the expiration of sixty years, all machinery, plant, buildings, mines, railways, etc., revert gratis to the Chinese Government.

The syndicate shall establish a school of civil engineering and mining for about twenty Chinese students.

Chinese may buy shares in the company (the imperial Chinese Government has reserved £250,000 worth of shares, for which it pays cash the par value).

When Chinese own 75 per cent. of the shares of any one mine, they may redeem the balance from the syndicate and operate the mine.

The syndicate has the right to build all necessary roads and bridges, open or deepen canals or rivers, and construct all railways to connect mines with main trunk railways or navigable waters.

In case China goes to war, the syndicate will obey the orders of the Chinese Government prohibiting aid to the enemy.

The coal deposits of the province of Shansi, according to minute surveys made by William H. Shockley and Charles D. Jameson, American *civil and mining engineers*, are the richest known and alone could supply the world with fuel for a thousand years. Li Hung Chang, the famous old Chinese statesman, opposed the granting of this concession, but he has been shorn of his power. His dismissal by the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Board) has been regarded as a triumph for English diplomacy in the far East and a check to Russia. Count Cassini, the new Russian ambassador to the United States, however (as reported in a recent authorized interview in the Hartford *Times*), declares that Russia's "so-called aggression" in China is only commercial, and that she has not "objected to or sought to prevent other nations from increasing their commercial privileges in that country." Russia, he said, is the firm friend of this country, and the Czar's program for the development of the Orient contains "nothing harmful to American interests or opportunities in the far East." The Siberian railroad, he declared, is being built to aid internal development and not to promote conquest.

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With the termination of the war and the resumption of amicable relations between Spain and the United States, our consuls have again taken up their work in the realm of King Alfonso, as actively and disinterestedly as tho they were not in a country still resentful toward Americans. Theodore Mertens, our consular agent at Valencia, has made a report on the condition of industrial enterprises in Spain to-day that is valuable and interesting. Mr. Mertens attempts to point out how this country can help to restore to Spain some of the trade she has lost, and at the same time increase our own commerce at home and abroad. In this report he says:

"The effect of the war upon Spanish trade is clearly manifested in the returns for the month of June, 1898, compared with the same month of the previous year. There was a decline of 51,000,000 pesetas ($9,843,000) in importations, while the export trade produced an increase of but little over 9,000,000 pesetas ($1,737,000) worth of goods, principally in raw material sought after from abroad on account of the low value of the peseta. But now that war is over, the making of commercial


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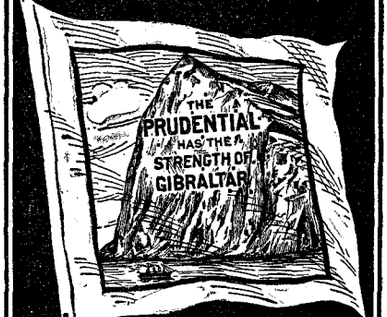

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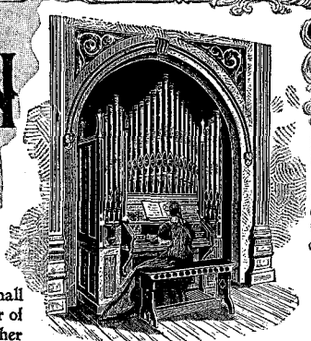
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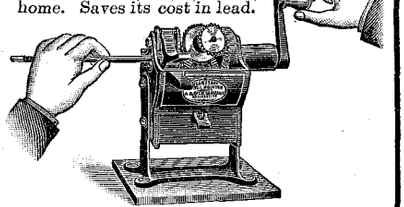
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treaties between America and Spain ought to be considered. Not only should products be exchanged, but various commercial enterprises should be organized."

He calls attention to the fact that Americans could create a large and profitable business in Valencia by investing money in the manufacture of olive oil. The oil produced in Valencia is of superior quality, land and labor are cheap, and money has shrunken to half its face value. French capital is already in the field in the province. Mr. Mertens thinks that Spain to-day presents a good opportunity for energetic American commercial enterprise. He closes his report by saying:

"Aside from the natural resources of this country, the time is favorable for a wider introduction of the products of American industry. Lack of capital is not always the principal obstruction to Spanish enterprise; utter incapacity of management is more frequently the difficulty. I have time and again during my twenty years' residence succeeded in introducing American manufactures, the superior workmanship of which was thoroughly recognized and appreciated, but which were soon ruined by ignorant handling and misuse. . . . . .

"Opportunities are still abundant to open mines and start steam and electric railways, telephone companies, and electric-light plants in various parts of Spain, and these enterprises would be remunerative if managed upon an intelligent basis.

"These opportunities should be seized before the country has recovered from its present inertia."

## Current Events.

*Monday, September 19.*

The President appoints Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, a member of the **Canadian-American Joint High Commission**, to succeed Senator Gray. . . . Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States, in an interview denies that Russia attempted to interfere in our war with Spain; also defines **Russia's policy in China**. . . . Five additional **regiments are ordered from San Francisco to Manila**. . . . A pitched battle takes place at Cleveland, Ohio, between the **striking employees of the American Wire Company**, and non-union men who attempted to take the strikers' places.

The **Emperor of China issues several edicts** in which he proclaims his intention of encouraging Western civilization among his people. . . . **Aguinaldo sends an address** to this country giving assurance of his friendly intentions. . . . By order of the Sultan **Turkish troops in Crete begin to surrender their arms**. . . . A **destructive tornado** sweeps over southern Spain.

*Tuesday, September 20.*

The **Canadian-American Commission resumes its sessions** in Quebec. . . . **Secretary Alger** denies the report that he has resigned. . . **The American flag is hoisted at Havana** on the headquarters of the American Evacuation Commissioners.

**Queen Wilhelmina** of the Netherlands formally opens the States-General. . . . General Zurlinden has been **reappointed military governor of Paris.**

*Wednesday, Sep ember 21.*

Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, consents to serve on the **War Department investigation commission**. . . . **Connecticut Democrats** nominate Daniel N. Morgan for governor. . . . **Michigan Republicans** unanimously renominate Governor Pingree. **Colonel John Hay,**


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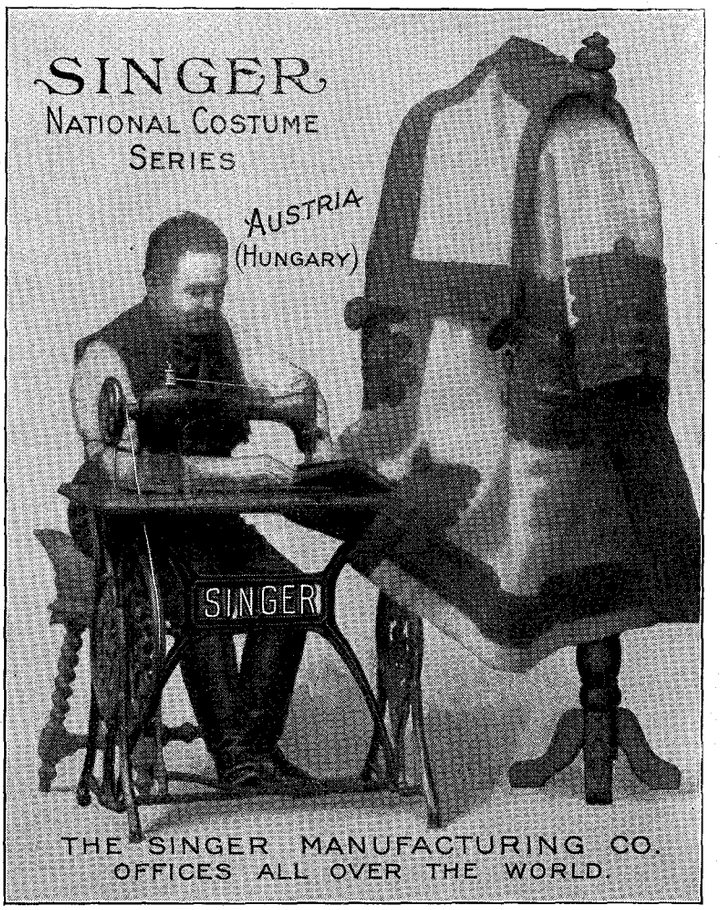


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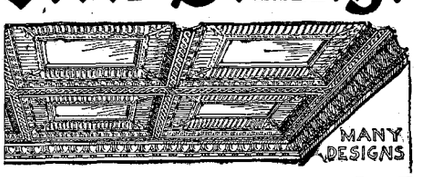


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the new Secretary of State, arrives in this city on the *Teutonic*. . . . The **Wisconsin supreme court renders a decision** upholding the law which forbids the printing of a candidate's name in two columns in the official ballot, thus practically preventing fusion.

The French Minister of War orders the **prosecution of Colonel Picquart** on the charge of forgery. . . . **Admiral Cervera leaves Santander**, Spain. . . . **Champlain's monument at Quebec** is unveiled. . . . A serious **mutiny is reported at Cayenne**, the capital of French Guiana. . . . **The Emperor of China abdicates** in favor of his mother, the Dowager Empress.

*Thursday, September 22.*

Relations between the **American and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba** become strained over the matter of custom dues at Havana. . . . In regard to the policy of the **Roman Catholic church in Cuba**, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, Archbishop Ireland says that the present ecclesiastics will remain undisturbed in the discharge of their religious functions. . . . The Secretary of the Treasury rules that **Chinese consuls in foreign countries** are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country. . . . **New Jersey Republicans** nominate acting Governor Vorhees by acclamation.

Chile issues **an ultimatum to Argentina** on the boundary question. The French Foreign Ministry offers the use of the Foreign Office in Paris for the **sessions of the Peace Commission**, . . . . It is announced that the **Japanese Government is about to negotiate for a foreign loan** of $5,000,000. . . . It is reported that a secret convention was signed in Peking in March by which **China ceded Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia**, with the stipulation that only Russian and Chinese war-ships enter her dock at Port Arthur.

*Friday, September 23.*

The State Department sends a peremptory message to the Cuban military commission, stating that the United States will not be satisfied with any further delay in the **evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish**. . . . The President announces that the **commission to investigate conduct of the War Department** has been completed. . . . The War Department has received information that the First New York Infantry and other soldiers at Honolulu are **in a starving condition. General Garcia** with 200 Cuban cavalry arrives at Santiago and is given a reception by the American officers. **Aguinaldo makes a plea to the powers** for independence; two of his agents arrive at San Francisco *en route* to Paris, to appear before the Peace Commission. . . . **Richard Malcom Johnson**, lecturer and novelist, dies in Baltimore. . . . The husband of Adele Raymond, one of **the passengers on La Bourgogne**, begins suit for damages against the French Transatlantic Company.

It is reported from Paris that the French cabinet has decided **not to permit the revision of the Dreyfus case. . . . George N. Curzon**, the new viceroy of India, has been made a baron. . . . **Chile and Argentina agree** to submit their boundary dispute to arbitration. . . . Reports from Peking state that a number of plots **to assassinate the Emperor of China** have been discovered.

*Saturday, September 24.*

The President appoints Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania the ninth member of the **Army investigation commission**; the commission organizes and elects Grenville M. Dodge chairman. . . . The wrecking company under Lieutenant Hobson succeeds in **floating the Spanish cruiser** *Maria Teresa*. . . . The President sends a demand to the Evacuation Commissioners at Havana that the Spaniards **begin the evacuation of Cuba by October 14**, and complete it by December 31.

It is announced in London that Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy are ready to sign an agreement for **the pacification of Crete**, including a plan to coerce the Sultan into submission. The French cabinet postpones the announcement of its decision as to the **revision of the Dreyfus case. . . .** The **American Peace Commissioners arrive** in Liverpool on their way to Paris. . . . **General Kitchener returns to Omdurman**, having established a military post at Fashoda.

*Sunday, September 25.*

It is announced in Madrid that 10,000 **Spaniards in Porto Rico have refused to live in the island** under the American flag. . . . A private despatch from Hongkong **says the Emperor of China died** on September 21; this, however, is denied in official sources.


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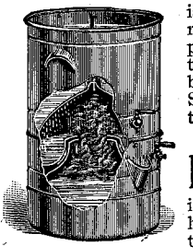

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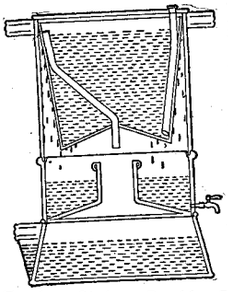

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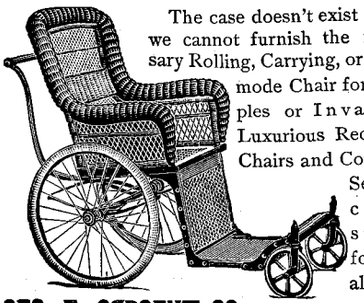

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## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

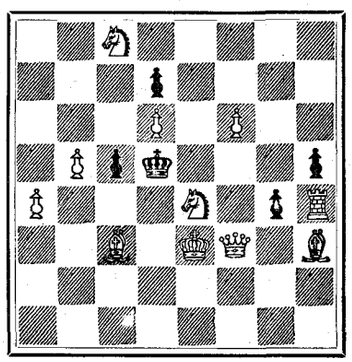
### Problem 320.

BY REV. J. JESPERSEN.

First Prize, *Brighton Society* Tournament.

Each of the three judges—Messrs. Laws, Hume, and Travemer—working alone, awarded this problem 100 points. This beats, we believe, all previous records.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

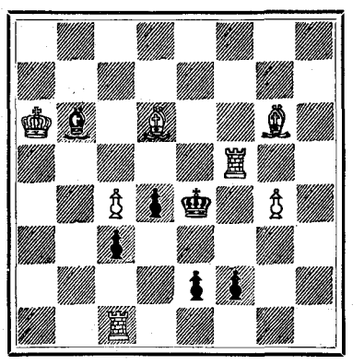
White mates in two moves.

### Problem 321.

BY M. LEDERLE.

A Very Choice Setting.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 313.

Key-move, B—K 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Can.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; W. G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.

Comments: "Easy"—M. W. H.; "Of considerable merit"—I. W. B.; "Easy, but very pretty"—F. S. F.; "A fine two-mover"—Dr. H. W. F. "The Q playing Puss-in-the-corner with the B gives it away"—E. E. A.

No. 314.

Key-move R x P (Kt 2).

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., Dr. H. W. F.; Irving Chapin, Philadelphia.; "Trinity College," Hartford; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.

Comments: "I do not like the B by promotion on R 8. The original Q B could not be there"—M. W. H.; "Very clever, but lacking in some of the finer qualities"—I. W. B.; "Brilliant variations justify a 'take' as key-move"—F. S. F.; "Don't think it merits a prize"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Certainly, a charming composition; only we have to take a great deal for granted to suppose that a Pawn has advanced to K R 8, becoming a Bishop"—I. C. "Ingenious and novel"—T. C.

No. 315.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | R—B 4 | 2. Kt—Q 2, ch | 3. | Q—Q 7, mate |
| | K x R | K x P or—Q 4 | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. Q—Q 7, ch | 3. | Kt—Q 2, mate |
| | B—Kt 2 | K x R | | |
| | | 2. ..... | 3. | P—Q 5, mate |
| | | K x Kt | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. Q—B 5, ch | 3. | Kt—Q 2, mate |
| | P x P | K x R (must) | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. Q—Kt 8, ch | 3. | P—Q 5, mate |
| | P—B 4 | K x Kt (must) | | |
| 1. | ..... | 2. Q—Q 7, ch, etc., | 3. | etc. |
| | P Queens | | | |

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., Dr. W. S. F.

Comments: "A fine problem"—M. W. H.; "A splendid lock with an easy key"—I. W. B.; "One of the finest you have given us"—F. S. F.

S. C. Simpson, San Francisco, and G. A. L. Monongahela, Pa., got 311.

### The Correspondence Tourney.

Altho there are several games not finished, or not reported, yet the result of these games will not affect the winners in tho various sections:

| *Section.* | *Won.* | *Lost.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. A. S. Hitchcock, Manhattan, Kan..... | 2½ | ½ |
| 2. A. C. Kaye, Jefferson, Ia..... | 5 | 0 |
| 3. J. H. Mockett, Jr., Lincoln, Neb..... | 4½ | ½ |
| 4. A. L. Jones, Montgomery, Ala..... | 4 | 1 |
| 5. V. Brent, New Orleans,..... | 5 | 0 |
| 6. The Rev. A. Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt... | 4½ | ½ |
| 7. O. E. Wiggers, Nashville, Tenn..... | 4 | 0 |
| 8. Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.. | 3 | 0 |

It is worthy of notice that of the eight winners only one lost a game, three had one Draw, and came out with clean scores.

It is understood that each of the winners above named shall play two games with each other. If there is any objection to this arrangement, let us know as soon as possible. We hope that you will get to work as soon as possible. The final struggle should produce some good games.

SEVENTY-SIXTH GAME.

Evans Gambit.

| A. C. KAYE, Jefferson, Ia. | E. E. ROBERTS, Flushing, Mich. | A. C. KAYE. | E. E. ROBERTS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *White.* | *Black.* | *White.* | *Black.* |
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 16 Kt—Q B 3 | B—K 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | Kt—Q B 3 | 17 Kt x P (K 5) | Q—Q B 2 |
| 3 B—B 4 | B—B 4 | 18 Kt—Q 6 ch | K—Q sq |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4 | B x P | 19 Q R—B sq | P—K B 3 (c) |
| 5 P—B 3 | B—R 4 | 20 Kt (K 5)—Q B 4 | P—Q B 4 (d) |
| 6 Castles | P—Q 3 | 21 Q—K B 3 | Q—Q B 3 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | P x P | 22 Q—K 4 | K—Q 2 |
| 8 P x P | Kt—B 3 (a) | 23 Kt—B 5 | Q K—Q sq |
| 9 P—K 5 | P x P | 24 Kt x P | B—K B 2 |
| 10 P—Q 5 | P—K 5 (b) | 25 Kt-Q R 5(e) | Q—Q B 2 |
| 11 Q—Kt 3 | Kt—Q Kt 5 | 26 Q—Kt 4 ch | K—K 2 |
| 12 Kt—K 5 | Q Kt x Q P | 27 Kt—Q Kt 3 | Q—K B 5 (f) |
| 13 R—Q sq | P—Q B 3 | 28 Kt-KB5 ch (g) | |
| 14 B x Kt | Kt x B | | |
| 15 B—R 3 | B—Q Kt 3 | | |

*Notes by One of the Judges.*

(a) The better play here is, probably, B—Kt 3, leading, as Mr. Lasker says, to the "normal position of the Evans." If White plays 9 P—Q 5, then Kt—R 4.

(b) Evidently a bad move. He will lose the P, and get himself in a cramped position.

(c) Very finely played; prevents the Kt from moving, and "makes things more binding."

(d) The advance of this P has a weakening effect; P—Q R 3 is decidedly stronger, altho, at this stage, Black has a very difficult game to defend.

(e) Nothing slow about this. If B x Kt, R x P, etc.

(f) When you get on the "ragged edge," swap Queens.

(g) Mr. Kaye at this point claims a win and offers the following analysis: 28..., K—K sq; 29 R—K sq ch, K—Q 2; 30 R—K 7 ch, K—B sq; 31 Kt—Q 6, dbl. ch, K—Kt sq; 32 Q x Q, Kt x Q; 33 Kt x B. We believe that Black can not possibly avert defeat. Mr. Kaye writes that Mr. Roberts has not replied to his 33d move, and therefore he has a right to claim a win.

### Books on Chess.

Hardly a week passes that we do not receive inquiries as to the best books of instruction. *The American Chess Magazine* (September) publishes an article on this subject which we condense: For beginners the must interesting books are: "Chess Openings," "The Principles of Chess," and "The Art of Chess," by James Mason. This is a graded series, and fully covers the ground, The most elementary works, probably, especially designed for beginners are those of Gossip, Bird, Gunsberg, Chadwick, and Foster. After a person has mastered the principles and can do a little analysis the best study is the games by the masters, annotated by experts. Among the best are: "The Hastings Chess-Tournament Book," "Morphy's Games," "The Lasker-Steinitz Match Games," "Chess-Sparks," "Grenwell's Chess Exemplified."

### American Chess-Code Vagaries.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following:

"In reply to a correspondent who says: 'Seeing in the New York *Sun* a notice to a correspondent stating that a player need not transform a Pawn advanced to the eighth square into another piece, but may allow the Pawn to remain a Pawn, I would ask, How does it then move as a Pawn?" I would say that there is no such rule of Chess in existence. It was discussed some years ago from a humorous standpoint, but was never seriously entertained by Chess players. Another equally astounding bit of information appeared in the same paper a few weeks ago, to the effect that 'according to the American Chess-Code a player may Castle on a side from which before the commencement of the game the player's Rook had been removed.' This relic of Chess freakdom was promulgated by the problemist, Denis Julian, as a joke, but he never explained how the rule of Castling which makes the Rook hop over the King was to be complied with, when the odds of the Rook is given—all the rights and powers of that piece pertain to such odds. It would be just as sensible to give the odds of a Pawn, but by some hocuspocus interpretation of the law to reserve its Queening privilege."

### Vienna Openings.

The following table shows the number of times the various openings were played in the Vienna Tournment:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P—Q 4 | 102 | Three Kts | 3 |
| Ruy Lopez | 74 | Two Kts Defense | 3 |
| French | 34 | Evans | 3 |
| Sicilian | 20 | Ponziani | 3 |
| K-Gambit Evaded | 20 | P—Q B 4 | 3 |
| Petroff | 15 | Centre Gambit | 2 |
| Four Kts | 12 | Scotch | 2 |
| Vienna | 10 | Danish | 2 |
| Piano | 10 | Allgaier | 1 |
| Alapin | 9 | Kieseritzky | 1 |
| Philidor | 8 | Caro Kann | 1 |
| Bishop's Gambit | 6 | P—K B 4 | 1 |
| Bishop's Opening | 4 | Hungarian | 1 |

### Janowski and Showalter.

It is now among the probabilities that the French champion will visit the United States. He challenged Showalter to play a match for $750 a side, which challenge was accepted. Janowski, however, wanted his expenses guaranteed, and the Hon. Max Judd, late United States Consul-General in Vienna, has promised to pay these expenses. Janowski is one of the brilliant players of the world.

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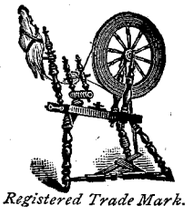

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